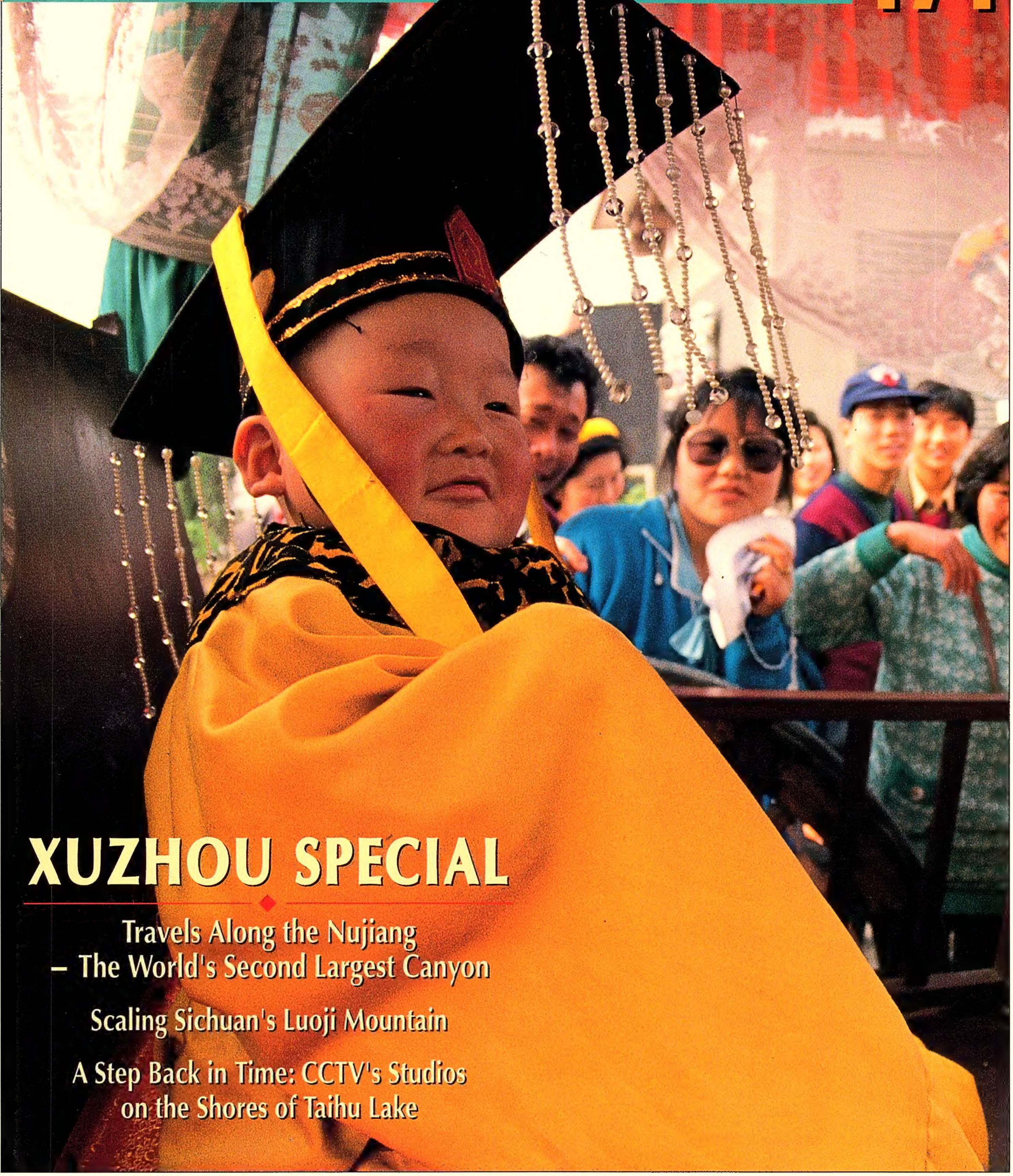
China
TOURISM

OCTOBER 1994

171



XUZHOU SPECIAL

◆

Travels Along the Nujiang
– The World's Second Largest Canyon

Scaling Sichuan's Luoji Mountain

A Step Back in Time: CCTV's Studios
on the Shores of Taihu Lake

東方宾館

DONG FANG HOTEL

★★★★★

GUANGZHOU, CHINA

STAYING IN DONG FANG A SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

The businessmen, tourists and visitors always hunt for a comfortable and convenient hotel, where they can have an access to the native custom and cultural essence of alien land, where the multifarious services are rendered in the most efficient way. Those who visit Guangzhou want to taste the local gourmet food under the spell of the saying ''eat in Guangzhou''. Perhaps they will seek after what is superb, splendid and beneficial for their dining.

Dong Fang Hotel, opposite China Trade Fair, can satisfy you in all these respects. Why not try it!

Classical Garden National Style

Jade Palace Restaurant

Deluxe Double Room

Multi-function International Convention Centre

FOR RESERVATIONS, PLEASE CONTACT

DONG FANG HOTEL, GUANGZHOU
Add: 120 Liu Hua Road, Guangzhou, China
Tel: (20) 6662946
Fax: (20) 6662775
Telex: 44439 GZDFH CN
Post code: 510016

HONG KONG OFFICE
Add: 18/F, CNT House, 118-122 Johnston Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.
Tel: (852) 5755866
Fax: (852) 5910335

BEIJING OFFICE
Add: Room 6083, Beijing Hotel 33 East Chang An Avenue, Beijing, China.
Tel: (1) 5137766-6083
Fax: (1) 5137766-6083
Post code: 100004

SHANGHAI OFFICE
Add: Room 8012, Galaxy Hotel, 888 Zhong Shan Xi Road, Shanghai, China.
Tel: (21) 2755888-8012
Fax: (21) 2750039-8012, (21) 2755888-8012
Post code: 200051

Overseas offices of China Travel Service (HK) Ltd.
Major travel agents in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and other countries
Utell International

Enjoy Beijing's Historical Sights And Present Delights

In total comfort and luxury, you'll enjoy the best of two worlds in the heart of Beijing as well as our first-class service and warm hospitality. At the Jing Guang New World Hotel we offer a state-of-the-art health club, gourmet dining, shopping arcade and Beijing's most exciting nightclub and entertainment centre. All under one roof.

You'll also appreciate our beautifully furnished guest rooms, equipped with all the amenities you expect from an international five-star hotel.

We Take Pride!
IN EVERYTHING WE DO

京廣中心
JING GUANG CENTRE
JING GUANG NEW WORLD HOTEL
Hu Jia Lou, Chao Yang Qu, Beijing, P.R.C. 100020
Tel: 86-1-501-8888 Tlx: 210489 BJJGC CN Fax: 86-1-501-3333

NEW WORLD HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

BEIJING • GUANGZHOU • HANGZHOU • SHANGHAI • SHENYANG • XIAN • HONG KONG • MACAU • YANGON • MANILA • HO CHI MINH CITY

HONG KONG REGIONAL SALES AND RESERVATIONS OFFICE: Tel: (852) 731 3488 Fax: (852) 721 0741

UTELL INTERNATIONAL

STERLING
HOTEL GROUP
A TRAVEL RESOURCES DIVISION

ASIA
HONG KONG Tel:(852) 530 3898
JAPAN Tel:(0120) 266 500
EUROPE
BELGIUM Tel:(078) 11 98 83
DENMARK Tel:(80) 01 8578
FINLAND Tel:(9800) 14472
FRANCE Tel:(05) 90 72 59
GERMANY Tel:(0130) 81 47 19
ITALY Tel:(1678) 77216
LUXEMBOURG Tel:(0800) 2160
THE NETHERLANDS Tel:(06) 0223476
NORWAY Tel:(800) 11093
SPAIN Tel:(900) 97 4409
SWEDEN Tel:(020) 793135
SWITZERLAND Tel:(155) 7884
UNITED KINGDOM Tel:(0800) 220 761
IRELAND Tel:(1800) 626466
NORTH AMERICA
CANADA, AND THE U.S.A. Tel:(800) 637 7200

一卡走遍 華夏大地

WITH ONE CARD YOU CAN TRAVEL ANYWHERE IN CHINA

一張 VIP 卡在手，19間酒店手拉手，
爲尊敬的客人們，提供貴賓級享受！

凡是持有「中國名酒店 VIP 俱樂部」統一的 CFHC 卡或各會員單位自發 VIP 卡的人士，將可以在中國、香港20個地區的19家名酒店內，榮譽地獲得貴賓級的禮遇、享受和優惠。歡迎垂詢、光臨。

中國名酒店 VIP 俱樂部常設機構：
廣州東方賓館　傳眞：(20)6662775　電話：(20)6669900-11

With a VIP card in your hand, 19 hotels all over China will treat you as an honoured guest and give you VIP treatment.

Holders of the unified CFHC card of the CHINA FAMOUS HOTEL VIP CLUB or the VIP card issued by any of the above-mentioned members will accord the bearer a VIP-grade courteous reception and preferential treatment in 19 famous hotels in 20 cities. You will find each hotel convenient and comfortable offering high-quality accommodations and service.

We always welcome inquiries and your patronage of our 19 member hotels.

The head office of CHINA FAMOUS HOTEL VIP CLUB:
Guangzhou Dong Fang Hotel Fax: (20) 6662775 TEL: (20) 6669900 – 11

1.北京飯店
BEIJING HOTEL
北京 BEIJING

2.錦江賓館
JIN JIANG HOTEL
成都 CHENGDU

3.麗景大酒店
DALIAN REGENT HOTEL
大連 DALIAN

4.福州西湖大酒店
FUZHOU LAKESIDE HOTEL
福州 FUZHOU

5.東方賓館
DONG FANG HOTEL
廣州 GUANGZHOU

6.榕湖飯店
RONGHU HOTEL
桂林 GUILIN

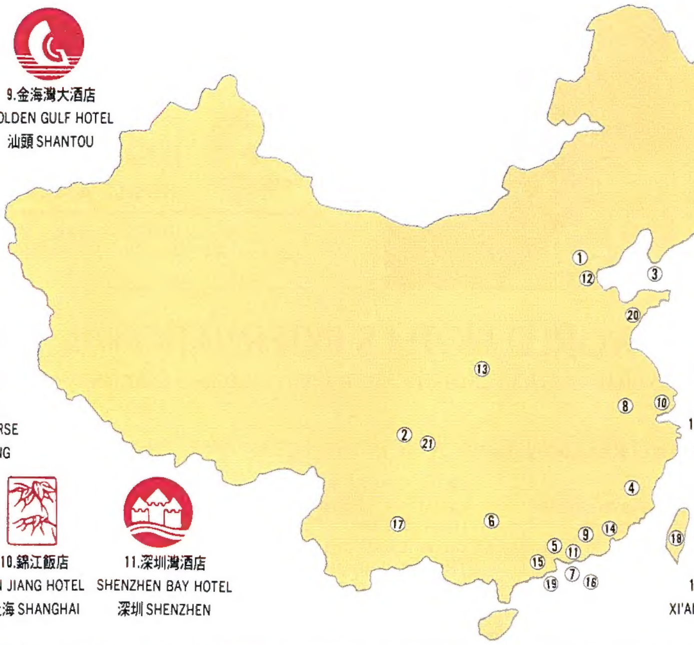
7.京港酒店
HOTEL CONCOURSE
香港 HONG KONG

8.金陵飯店
JINLING HOTEL
南京 NANJING

9.金海灣大酒店
GOLDEN GULF HOTEL
汕頭 SHANTOU

10.錦江飯店
JIN JIANG HOTEL
上海 SHANGHAI

11.深圳灣酒店
SHENZHEN BAY HOTEL
深圳 SHENZHEN



12.利順德大酒店
ASTOR HOTEL
天津 TIANJIN

13.西安人民大厦
XI'AN PEOPLE'S HOTEL
西安 XIAN

14.悅華酒店
XIAMEN MANDARIN
厦門 HULI XIAMEN

15.石景山旅遊中心
SHI CHING SHAN TOURIST CENTRE
珠海 ZHUHAI

16.港中旅
C T S
香港 HONG KONG

17.錦華大酒店
KING WORLD HOTEL
昆明 KUNMING

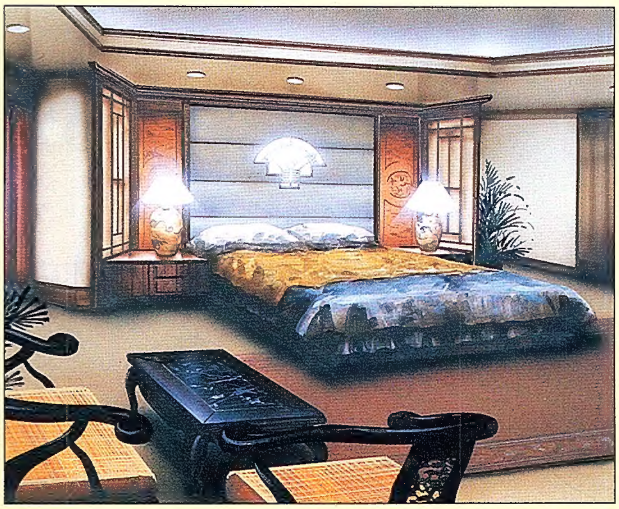
18.豐群建設集團
FON CHING CONSTRUCTION GROUP
臺灣 TAIWAN

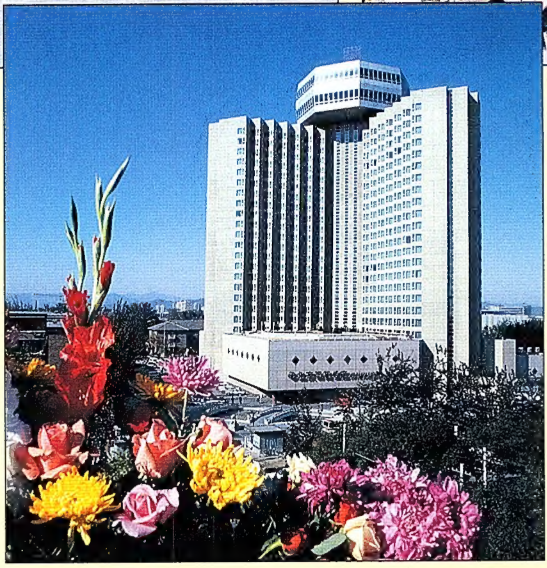
19.總統酒店
HOTEL PRESIDENTE
澳門 MACAU

20.海天大酒店
HAITIAN HOTEL
靑島 QINGDAO

21.重慶賓館
CHONG QING GUEST HOUSE
重慶 CHONGQING

The Place for Tourism, Business and a Good Rest





- 具有國際四星級水準的大型涉外飯店
- 融現代建築與中國園林建築為一體。
- 擁有1,300間（套）舒適、安靜的現代化客房。
- 風格各異的12個餐廳酒吧，所經營的魯、川、粵、淮揚、穆斯林菜點及各式西餐名揚海內外。
- 國內外直撥電話，商務中心，美容美髮廳，機票代售處及娛樂廳等各種設施齊備。
- 優惠的價格提供一流的服務。
- A four-star international standard hotel
- An excellent harmony of modern architecture and Chinese landscape design.
- Over 1,300 quiet, comfortable, modern guestrooms.
- 12 restaurants and bars of different styles, serving Shandong, Guangdong, Sichuan , Huiyang, Xinjiang and Western dishes known at home and abroad.
- Complete services of direct-dial domestic and international telephone service, business centre, beauty and hair dressing salon, air tickets booking office, recreational facilities, etc.
- Provide first class services at favourable prices.

西苑飯店

XIYUAN HOTEL

北京西苑置地有限公司

BEIJING XIYUAN LANDMARK LIMITED

Add: No.1 Sanlihe Road,Xiyuan Hotel, Beijing, China
Post Code:100046
Tel:8313388 Telex:22831-22834 XYH CN
Fax:8314577 Cable:8766 Beijing

TEL FOR ROOM RESERVATIONS: 8314644, 8313388-10368
TELEX FOR ROOM RESERVATION: 22835 XYH CN
FAX FOR ROOM RESERVATION: 8313388-10333
General Manager: Li Hong

滙泉王朝大酒店

HUIQUAN DYNASTY HOTEL

HOTEL ADDRESS

Huiquan Dynasty Hotel 9 Nanhai Road Qingdao 266003 Peoples's Republic of China
Tel: 2873366 Fax: 2871122 Tlx: 32178 HQDTY CN

HONG KONG RESERVATION OFFICE

2nd Floor Crocodile House 50 Connaught Road Central Hong Kong
Tel: 545-2211 Fax: 544-2331 Tlx: 81485 DYSTY HX

王朝酒店集團管理

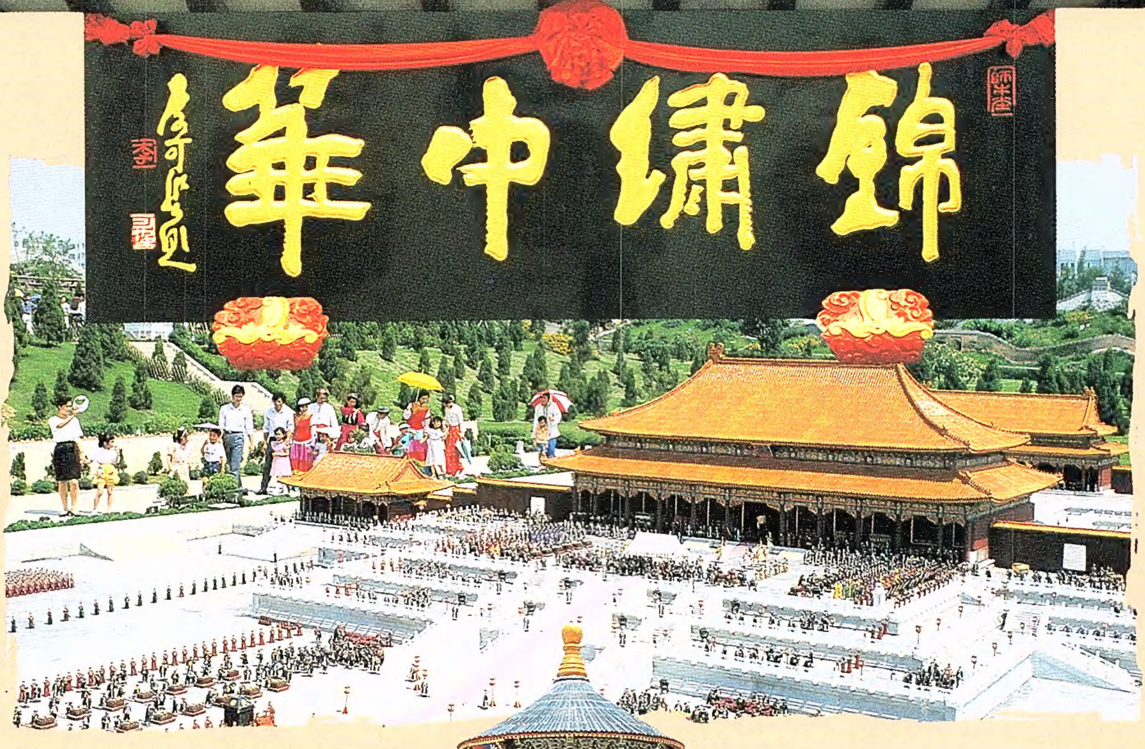
DYNASTY INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

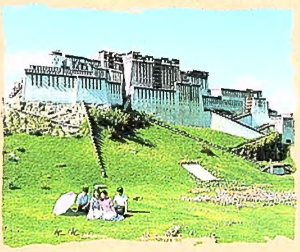
A GLIMPSE AT THE THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD CIVILIZATIONS OF CHINA

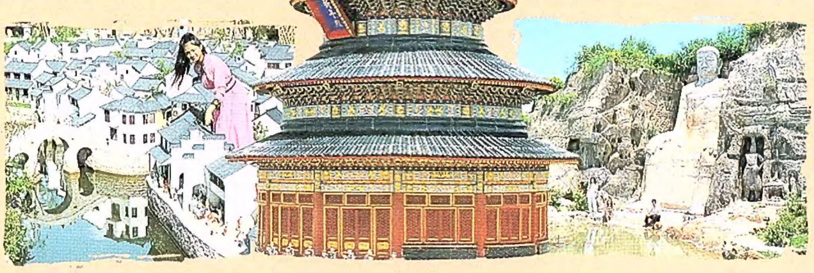
TRAVEL OVER THE MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS THROUGHOUT CHINA IN A SINGLE DAY

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MINIATURE SCENERY PARK

"SPLENDID CHINA" SHENZHEN CHINA







China Travel Service (Hong Kong) Ltd.
General Agents for the business of "Splendid China"
in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan as well as Overseas

Shenzhen Splendid China Development Co. Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 78-83 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong. G.P.O. Box 6016 Fax: 8541383 Tel: 8533888 Cable: Travelbank Telex: 73344 HKCTS HX T/A Licence No. 350273

China Travel Service (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
559 Yaowaraj Road, Sampuntawong, Bangkok,
10100, Thailand
Tel: (66-2)2260041 2264701-11
Fax:(66-2)2264712-3 Tlx:84470 CTSTHAI TH

U.S. China Travel Service Inc. (Main Office)
2/F., 212 Sutter Street, San Francisco CA 94108, U.S.A.
Tel: (1-415)398-6627 (1-800)332-2831
Fax: (1-415)398-6669 Tlx: 278233 USCTS UR

U.S. China Travel Service Inc. (Los Angeles Office)
119 S. Atlantic Blvd., Suite 303 U.S. CTS Building,
Monterey Park, CA 91754 U.S.A.
Tel: (1-818)457-8668 Fax: (1-818)457-8955

U.S. China Travel Service Inc. (Orlando Branch)
7980 Highway 192 W. Room 1018,
Kissimmee Florida 34747 U.S.A.
Tel: (1-407)396-7701
Fax:(1-407)396-6665

Lee's Travel Service, Inc.
928-934 Meiling Way, Los Angeles, CA 90012, U.S.A.
Tel: (1-213)626-1287 Fax: (1-213)626-8821

China Travel Service Inc.
801-803 Gandara St., (Corner Espeleta St.) Sta. Cruz,
Manila, Philippines
Tel: (63-2)483717 483479, 483480, 407475
Fax: (63-2)5300463

Chna Travel Service (U.K.) Ltd.
24, Cambridge Circus, London WC2H 8HD, England
Tel: (44-71)836-9911 Fax:(44-71)836-3121
Tlx: 263492 UKCTS G

China Travel Service (Aust) Pty. Ltd.
G/F., 757-759, George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia
Tel: (61-2)2112633 (61-2)2817415
Fax: (61-2)2813595 Tlx: 73301 CTSSYD AA

Singa China Travel Service Pte. Ltd.
1 Park Road, #03-49 to 52, People's Park Complex
Singapore 0105
Tel: (65)532-9988 Fax: (65)535-4912 538-6068

China Travel Service (Canada) Inc.
556 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. Canada V5Z 1E9
Tel: (1-604)872-8787 Fax: (1-604)873-2823 Tlx: 04-54219

China Travel Service (Canada) Inc. (Toronto Office)
438 University Avenue, Suite 306, BOX 28 Toronto, Ont.,
Canada M5G 2K8
Tel: (1-416)979-8993 Fax: (1-416)979-8220

China Travel Service (France) S.A.R.L.
32, Rue Vignon, 75009 Paris, France
Tel: (33-1)44515566 Fax:(33-1)44515560

China Travel Service (Japan) Co., Ltd.
Nihombashi-Settsu Bldg. 2-2-4, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo, Japan
Tel: (81-3)3273-5512 Fax: (81-3)3273-2667
Tlx: 242-3968 CTSJPN J

P.T. Cempaka Travelindo Service
JL. Hayam Wuruk No.97, Jakarta-Barat, Indonesia
Tel: (62-21)6294452 (62-21)6007455 Fax: (62-21)6294836

China Travel & Trading (Deutschland) GmbH
Dusseldorfer Strasse 14, 6000 Frankfurt/M.1, Germany
Tel: (49-69)250515 (49-69)250516 Fax: (49-69)232324

China Travel System (M) Sdn Bhd.
Ground Floor, No.112-114 Jalan Pudu,
55100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel: (60-3)201-8888 Fax: (60-3)201-3268

上海市工藝品進出口公司

SHANGHAI ARTS & CRAFTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENTS

a. Gloves Dept. b. Craft Garments Dept. c. Woven Products Dept.
d. Furniture Dept. e. Footwear Dept. f. Artistic Handicrafts Dept.
g. Jade & Jewelry Dept. h. Artistic Carpets Dept. i. Toys Dept.
j. Gifts Dept. k. Daily-Use Accessories Dept. l. Luggage and Bags Dept.
m. Comprehensive Business Dept.

SUBSIDIARIES:

a. Shanghai Arts & Crafts I/E Corp. Pudong Co.
b. Shanghai Arts & Crafts Pudong Hat I/E Co.
c. Shanghai Arts & Crafts I/E Corp. Pudong Warehouse Co.
d. Shanghai Yun Cheng Real Estate Property Co.
e. Shanghai AC Advertising Designs & Production Co.
f. Shanghai Arts & Crafts I/E Corp. Ningbo Co.
g. Shanghai Arts & Crafts I/E Corp. TongLu Co.

Address: 16 Zhong Shan Dong Yi Lu, Shanghai, China Telex: 33053-ARTEX CN Tel: 3212100 Fax: 021-3291871 Cable: "ARTSCRAFTS" SHANGHAI Zip Code: 200002

Oriental Cultural Treasures and Chinese Art

Beijing Gongmei Group (formerly Beijing Arts and Crafts Corporation) is a comprehensive import and export holdings company. Our major business activity is dealing in arts and crafts items, however we also engage in scientific research, production management, education, publishing, and the processing of imported materials according to given designs. The group owns about 60 industrial and commercial enterprises, 21 joint-ventures and 1 overseas trading branch.

More than 50 kinds of our products, including special handicrafts, carpets and drawnworks, have won both national and international prizes. The group has set up good business relationships with foreign countries, with over 10,000 kinds of arts and crafts exported to more than 130 countries and regions in the world.

Let Beijing Gongmei Group make your world more beautiful.

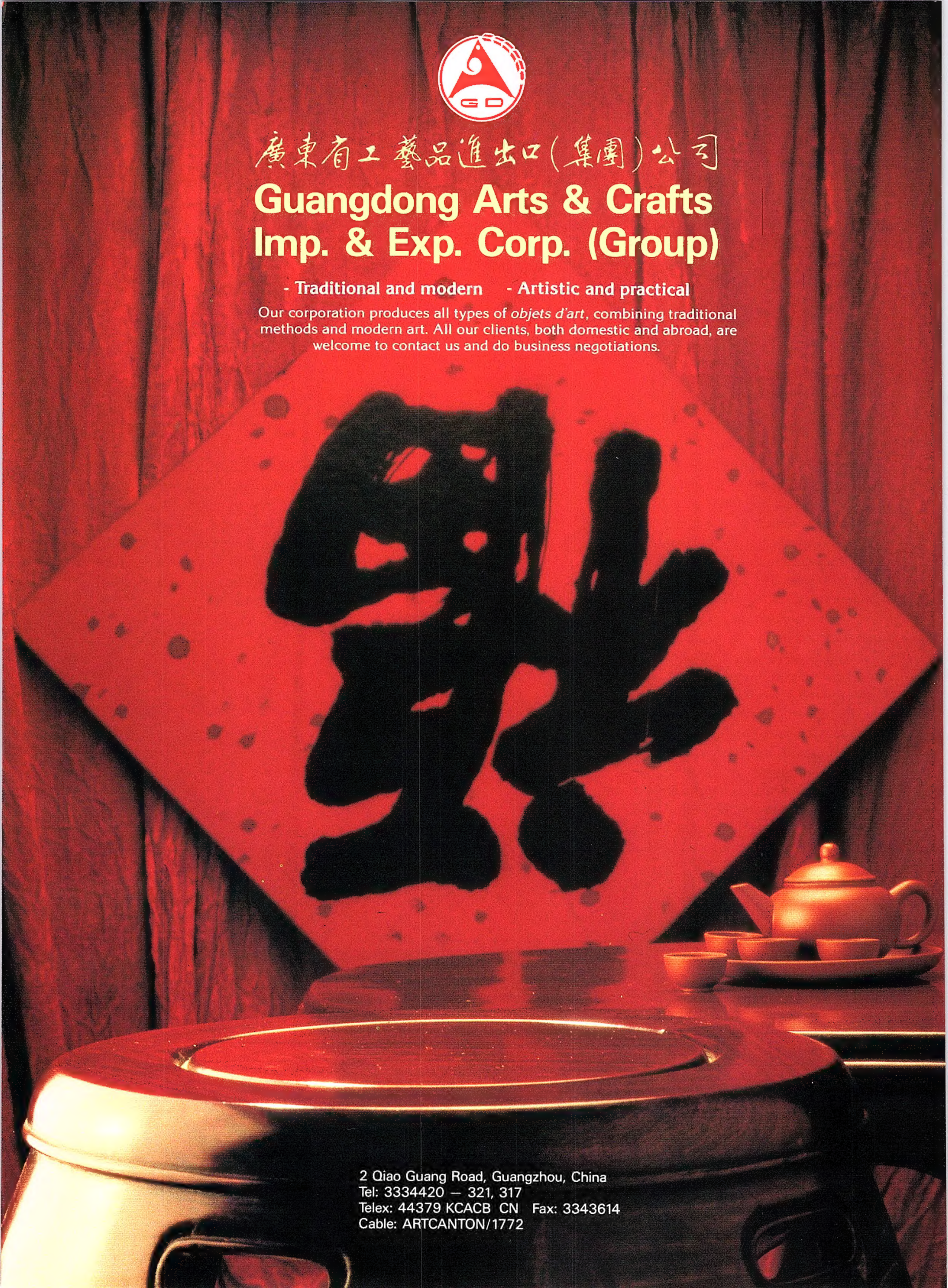
OUR BUSINESS SCOPE INCLUDES:

Drawnworks, Woolen Carpets, Jewelry, Special Arts and Crafts, Metalcrafts, Scientific and Educational Instruments, Real Estate, Commercial trading, Environmental Art, Travel Services, Advertising Publications, Cultural Education.

北京工美集團

BEIJING GONGMEI GROUP

General Manager: Wang Zhen
Add: 14 Beichizi Avenue, Dongcheng District,
Beijing, China
Tel: 5122314, 4279673
Postcode: 100006
Fax: (1) 5135835
Contact: Li You, Zhang Hong Wei



廣東省工藝品進出口（集團）公司

Guangdong Arts & Crafts Imp. & Exp. Corp. (Group)

- Traditional and modern
- Artistic and practical

Our corporation produces all types of *objets d'art*, combining traditional methods and modern art. All our clients, both domestic and abroad, are welcome to contact us and do business negotiations.

2 Qiao Guang Road, Guangzhou, China
Tel: 3334420 — 321, 317
Telex: 44379 KCACB CN Fax: 3343614
Cable: ARTCANTON/1772

EDITORIAL

Travels in Unexplored Places

One of the main goals of this magazine is to present our readers with articles and photos of places in China seldom visited by tourists, as well as new sites of interest that have recently opened up. In this issue we have plenty of both.

For foreigners Jiangsu is perhaps one of China's most well-known provinces, as it is home to the mighty metropolises of Shanghai and Nanjing, the ancient and beautiful cities of Suzhou, Wuxi and Yangzhou, and scenic Taihu Lake. Thus many visitors spend the majority of their time in the southern part of the province, as there is so much to see and do there, and as a result know little about the northern part.

This special issue, therefore, features five articles on Xuzhou in the far north, a unique city with a long history and cultural heritage. In these articles we introduce to our readers the Xuzhou of today, its history, its scenic attractions and its traditional arts and crafts. If you are planning a trip to southern Jiangsu, why not set your sights a little further afield and check out this interesting city?

Our other major feature in this issue is a collection of articles about a new tourist site that many people have not yet heard of – the outdoor studios used by CCTV (China Central Television Station) for its shooting of historical dramas. We may not be able to go back in time and see for ourselves what life was like in ancient China, but these studio sets certainly give one a good idea of what those days were like. CCTV's studios in Wuxi on the shores of Taihu Lake are currently open to visitors and include three "cities": Tang City, the City of the Three Kingdoms and a European City. For foreign readers, the first two will probably be of the most interest. Tang City is a set made to recreate life back in that most prosperous period of Chinese history, the Tang Dynasty (618-907), when Buddhism, art and culture flourished.

The City of the Three Kingdoms takes you much further back in time to the Three Kingdoms period (220-280), when Xuzhou's Xiang Yu and Liu Bang were fighting against each other for ascendancy. The novel *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* was set in that period, so for those planning a trip to this "city", that book would make good reading.

Apart from our special features on these two places in Jiangsu, we also take you to two very remote and little-known parts of China: the Nujiang Canyon and Luoji Mountain. The Nujiang Canyon is in western Yunnan Province and is home to the Yi minority. This wild and rugged canyon is, in some places, accessible only by cliffside paths and rope bridges, thus is not for the faint-hearted! Nor is Luoji Mountain, which spirals up to the sky in southern Sichuan Province. Our reporter spent a difficult but very rewarding few days on this unexplored mountain, and came away with some unforgettable memories.

CONTENTS

No. 170 OCTOBER 1994

XUZHOU SPECIAL FEATURES

Historical Places and Scenic Sights in Xuzhou 24
Photos by Zheng Yunfeng / Article by Hui Zi & Han Shi

Folk Arts and Crafts in Xuzhou 26
Photos by Zheng Yunfeng / Text by Li Huailin & Jiang Mingyan

ANCIENT CITIES AND CIVILIZATIONS

Jinhua — The Hometown of Immortal Huang 56
Photos by Xie Guanghui / Text by Kang Jie

GUIDE TO TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Diary of a Photo Competition at Taihu Lake 76
Text by Chu Bin

TRAVEL NOTES 82

EXECUTIVE JOTTINGS

Major Hotels in Jiangsu, Yunnan and Sichuan Provinces 88

BUSINESS TIPS 90

NEWS 91

NEXT ISSUE 93

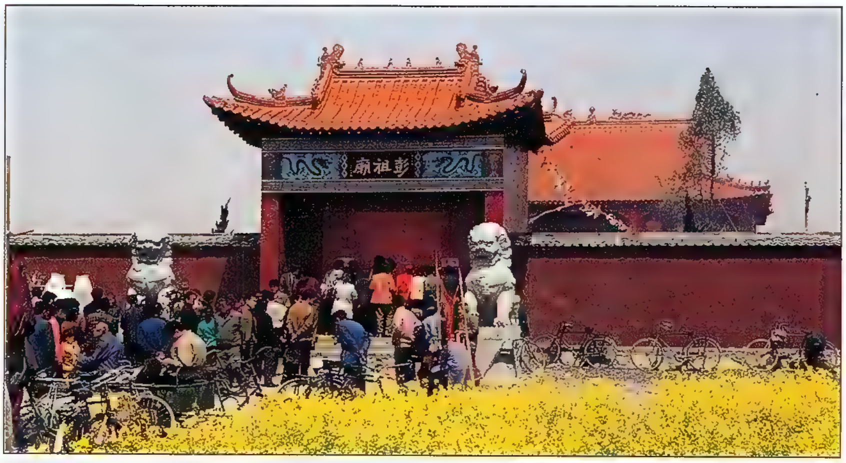
Front Cover: A young visitor dressed in an imperial yellow robe at CCTV's Studio in Wuxi *(by Yu Huitong)*

XUZHOU SPECIAL FEATURES

Pengzu — The First Ancestor of the Xuzhou People 12

Photos by Zheng Yunfeng / Text by Zhang Ronghui

One of Xuzhou's most interesting legends is about Pengzu, the man who founded the Dapeng Kingdom here thousands of years ago. It is said that Pengzu lived to be 800 years old, and today many people surnamed Peng are his descendants.



Xuzhou: The Hometown of Two Heroes 16

Photos by Zheng Yunfeng / Articles by Zhu Haoxi & Zhang Ronghui

Two of Xuzhou's most famous tourist spots are related to Xiang Yu and Liu Bang, natives of the city who united to overthrow the Qin Dynasty some 2,000 years ago. Later, Liu Bang went on to found the Han Dynasty and become the emperor of China.

Modern Life in an Ancient City 20

Article by Zhang Ronghui

Although Xuzhou residents greatly cherish their city's illustrious past, that has not prevented them from entering whole-heartedly into the modern world of beauty parlours, stock exchanges and fashion shows.

LOCAL CULTURE AND CUSTOMS

Travels Along the Nujiang — The World's Second Largest Canyon 34

Photos & Article by Shi Zhiyi

The Nujiang Canyon runs along the course of the Nujiang River in the westernmost part of Yunnan Province, and is home to several minority groups including the Lisu, Nu and Drung peoples. This canyon is so remote that in many places one must traverse cliffside paths and rope bridges, but the scenery here is well worth the trouble!

GUIDE TO TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

A Step Back in Time: CCTV's Studios on the Shores of Taihu Lake

Articles by Huang Yanhong

Recreating the Glory of the Tang Empire

62

Tang City is a group of sets used by CCTV for filming historical dramas, and is now open to the public for viewing. Visiting Tang City, one really feels one has been transported back to the days of the glorious Tang Dynasty over 1,000 years ago.

Heroes of the Three Kingdoms

68

The City of the Three Kingdoms was built specially for the filming of an 80-part dramatization of the classic novel *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, set in the years 220-280 when China was divided and Liu Bang and Xiang Yu of Xuzhou were contending for the throne.

A European City on the Shores of Taihu Lake

72

This "city" is a result of sets used by CCTV for filming movies with a European background. Here one can stroll under the Arc de Triomphe or walk down European Street, where everything is recreated to look just like ancient Europe.

LANDSCAPES AROUND CHINA

Scaling Sichuan's Luoji Mountain

46

Article by Huang Yanhong

Luoji Mountain has got to be one of China's best-kept secrets, as it has long been virtually inaccessible to visitors. But thanks to an intrepid photographer who acted as guide, our reporter managed to scale this massive mountain in southern Sichuan and saw some remarkable scenes.

China
TOURISM

顧問：（按姓氏筆劃爲序）
王德海　安子介　伍沾德　馬　臨　馬志民　楊孝華　霍震寰　藍　眞
Consultants: T.K. Ann, Ian Fok Chun Wan, Lam Chun, Ma Chi Man, Ma Lin, Wong Tak Hoi, James T. Wu, Howard Young
社長：陳復禮 Director: Tchan Fou-li
副社長、總編輯：王　苗 Vice Director & Editor-in-Chief: Wang Miao
副總經理：張國榮　廖苾梅　李澤民
Vice General Managers: Zhang Guorong, Liu Pit Mui, Chapman Lee
副總編輯：黎宗科　涂乃賢　陳一年
Vice Editors-in-Chief: Lai Chung For, Tu Nai Hsien, Chan Yat Nin
中文編輯部主任：涂乃賢 Director of Chinese Dept.: Tu Nai Hsien
外文編輯部主任：鄺文棟
Director of Foreign Languages Editorial Dept.: Kuang Wen Dong
編輯 Editor: Roberta Raine
採訪編輯部主任：陳一年 Director of Reporting Dept.: Chan Yat Nin
資深記者：彭振戈　石寶琇 Senior Reporters: Peng Zhen Ge, Shi Bao Xiu
圖片庫主任：李澤民 Director of Photo Library: Chapman Lee
廣告部經理：何婉敏 Advertising Manager: Kena Ho
辦公室主任兼會計部主任：黃仲燕
Director Officer & Director of Account Dept: Kathy Wong
編輯部 Editorial Dept: 電話 Tel: 561 8001
營業部、廣告部、訂閱推廣發行部
Promotion Dept., Managing Dept., Advertising Dept.: 電話 Tel: 561 8001
中國旅遊圖片庫 China Tourism Photo Library: 電話 Tel: 561 8001
香港中國旅遊公司 Hong Kong China Tourism Company: 電話 Tel: 516 9228

出版者：香港中國旅遊出版社 Publisher: HK CHINA TOURISM PRESS
香港鰂魚涌華蘭路20號華蘭中心24樓
24/F, Westlands Centre, 20 Westlands Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong
電話 Tel: 561 8001 圖文傳真 Fax: 561 8057, 561 8196
承印者 Printer: 中華商務彩色印刷有限公司 C & C Offset Printing Co. Ltd.
香港新界大埔汀麗路36號 C & C Building, 36 Ting Lai Road, Tai Po, N.T., H.K.
電話 Tel: 666 4988

AGENCIES:
Australia: Gordon and Gotch Ltd., 25-37 Huntingdale Road, Burwood, Victoria 3125
Belgium: Sun Wah Supermarket
Brazil: Comercio Impotdora Konmin Ltda.
Canada: Sun Wa Bookstore, Toronto
Van China Trade Centre Ltd., Vancouver
China: China National Publications Import & Export Corp., Beijing
England: Guanghwa Company Ltd., London
France: Europasie S.A.R.L., Paris
Holland: Ming Ya, Amsterdam
Hong Kong: Foreign Press Distributors Ltd.
Japan: Koyosha Co., Ltd., Tokyo
Macau: Starlight Bookstore Ltd.
The World Book Company
Plaza Cultural Macau Ltd.
Malaysia: Pustaka Lively, Tawau, Sabah
Singapore: Internationsl Book(s) Pte. Ltd.
Thailand: Chew Hong Service Ltd., Bangkok
The Philippines: Good Quality Merchandising, Manila
U.S.A.: China Periodical Distribution, Los Angeles
Oriental Culture Enterprise Co., New York
China Daily Distribution Corp., New York

Copyright reserved

Printed in Hong Kong
News-stand price: HK$38

It is said that Pengzu was the first ancestor of the Peng clan in Xuzhou.

Pengzu – The First Ancestor of the Xuzhou People

PHOTOS BY ZHENG YUNFENG • TEXT BY ZHANG RONGHUI

The Ancient City of Xuzhou

Xuzhou is one of China's most ancient cities, with a history as long as China itself. Legend has it that during the time of Yao, a monarch said to have lived in a prehistoric patrilineal society, this area was the site of the Dapeng (Great Peng) Kingdom. Later it was a vassal state of the Xia Dynasty (c. 21st-16th century B.C.), then during the following Shang Dynasty (c. 16th-11th century B.C.) the entire kingdom was destroyed. In the Spring and Autumn period (770-476 B.C.), Xuzhou rose to prominence again when it became the capital of the State of Song. After the first emperor of Qin unified China in 221 B.C., he set up the county of Pengcheng in this part of his territory. Several hundred years later, at the beginning of the Three Kingdoms period (220-280), Cao Cao, the ruler of the Kingdom of Wei, occupied Pengcheng and moved the administrative centre of Xuzhou Prefecture there. Pengcheng was renamed Xuzhou, and the name has been used to this day.

Above: *People flock to Pengzu Temple for the memorial ceremony (by Wang Kuisheng).*
Top: *A Pengcheng Cultural Festival is held every year in October (by Wang Kuisheng).*

Today no water promising longevity can be found in Pengzu Well.

A statue of Pengzu sits inside Pengzu Temple.

This mural depicts the tale of how Pengzu and his five brothers were born from their mother's armpits.

The Pengzu Memorial Hall in Pengzu Garden

According to the *Records of the Historian* written by the Han-dynasty historian Sima Qian, the founder of the Dapeng Kingdom and the first ancestor of the Xuzhou people was Pengzu. Originally called Jian Keng, he was a descendant of Huangdi, the Yellow Emperor.

It is said that Pengzu's mother was pregnant for three years but still had not given birth. One day her armpits suddenly split and three sons came out of her right armpit and another three from her left armpit. Pengzu was the last of the six sons to come into the world.

Ever since the Spring and Autumn Period, a great number of legends and stories have been handed down related to Pengzu. He was believed to have lived to 800 years of age, and was praised by both emperors and commoners as the "Star of Life". Some people said he was able to live so long by a practice called "getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh"; others conjectured that he kept fit by imitating the movements of animals and birds.

The most widespread and popular tale about Pengzu is that he was granted longevity by Tiandi – the Heavenly King. The tale goes that Pengzu often worked in the kitchen and excelled at cooking. Once, he made a surprisingly palatable pheasant broth which he brought to the Heavenly King. After tasting the broth the king was so pleased that he bestowed "longevity" on Pengzu.

Although the Dapeng Kingdom was wiped out thousands of years ago, the Peng people have continued to live and multiply, and have spread to all parts of the country. The provinces with the most residents surnamed Peng are Jiangsu, Henan, Anhui, Jiangxi, Shandong, Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Hubei, Hunan and Sichuan. According to scholarly research, many place names are related to the Pengs, such as Pengli (present-day Poyanghu), Pengshui and Pengshan in Jiangxi, and Pengyuan, Pengchi and Pengxi in Gansu. In recent years, research has proven that all people surnamed Peng in China are descendants of the Dapeng Kingdom.

According to the Qin Dynasty's *County Annals of Xuzhou*, the county of Tongshan, which is under the jurisdiction of Xuzhou, was once an enclave of the Peng clan. The Peng village in this county is now called Dapengji, and its residents are almost all descendants of the Peng clan. Since ancient times, the Pengzu venerated in the village's ancestral temple has been regarded as the first ancestor of their clan. The villagers have a proper sense of pride at having remained in the birthplace of their ancestor for all those centuries.

Today the Pengzu Temple in the village has been renovated and contains a gold-coated statue of Pengzu, the God of Longevity, all of which was paid for by donations from the descendants of Pengzu. Joss sticks and candles are continuously dedicated to their ancestor day and night.

Pengyuan, a fairly large park, has been built in the southern suburbs of Xuzhou. Standing amidst luxuriant plants, tall pine trees and cypresses are the Pengzu Memorial Hall and Pengzu Pavilion. Every year, the Peng clan holds a ceremonial offering in the Pengzu Memorial Hall, in front of which is a newly sculpted marble statue of Pengzu.

In Xuzhou's municipal museum, there is an ancient well believed to be the very one from which Pengzu used to draw the "longevity water" that he drank. This, perhaps, was Pengzu's secret for being able to live to 800 years old. Unfortunately, the well has dried up and, without the "longevity water", none of the other Pengs have been able to live as long as their first ancestor.

Translated by K.V. Ku

Volumes of **The Genealogy of the Peng Family,** *from Taiwan and various provinces on the mainland (by Yang Qinghua)*

Using their imagination, the local people have reconstructed Xiang Yu's court office.

Erected in the centre of the courtyard at the Chu Palace in Spring, this sculpture captures Xiang Yu in a most heroic pose.

Even a hero like Xiang Yu could not escape punishment. He lost his favourite concubine and then, his bid for supremacy.

Xuzhou: The Hometown of Two Heroes

PHOTOS BY ZHENG YUNFENG • ARTICLES BY ZHU HAOXI & ZHANG RONGHUI

The two leading tourist attractions in Xuzhou are, not surprisingly, closely related to two natives of the city who changed the course of Chinese history: Xiang Yu (232-202 B.C.) and Liu Bang (256-195 B.C.). At the end of the Qin Dynasty, when Xuzhou was called Pengcheng, these two men were the heads of opposing forces contending for control of the empire.

The Terrace of Horsemanship sits atop Southern Hill in Xuzhou.

The stone carving "The Battle of Julu" relives the most splendid chapter in Xiang Yu's life.

The memorial tablet at Ode to the Gale Terrace

A marble statue of Liu Bang (Emperor Gaozu) stands on Ode to the Gale Terrace.

Xiang Yu's Terrace of Horsemanship

In 206 B.C., Xiang Yu divided up the country among various dukes and, "making himself the ruler and conqueror of the State of Western Chu, ruled nine prefectures and established his capital at Pengcheng" (*Records of the Historian: Biography of Xiang Yu*). The palace for the ruler of Western Chu was built on the northern bank of the Yellow River, with the Yunlong Mountain Range in the south. Having established his political power and having chosen his capital, Xiang Yu enjoyed a period of relative peace. But as a seasoned soldier, he soon found the peace and quiet of the imperial palace tedious. He was often seen reviewing his cavalrymen at Hubu Hill, which was outside the southern gate of Pengcheng.

Following an order issued by Xiang Yu, the soldiers built a high terrace on Hubu Hill where their leader could seat himself and watch his soldiers do various stunts on horseback. This place thus became known as the "Terrace of Horsemanship". The peaceful days of Pengcheng lasted only three to four months. First, Xiang Yu had his hands full coping with a rebellion launched by the State of Qi, and then the army of Han also declared war on Chu. The five-year war between the Chu and Han armies ended with the tragic defeat of Xiang Yu, who bid a tearful farewell to his favourite concubine and committed suicide by the Wujiang River, thus ushering in the start of the Han Dynasty.

Though the heroic Xiang Yu was no more, his memory remained alive for generations to come. His Terrace of Horsemanship was kept in good condition for a long time and a number of buildings were erected on it. However, due to the ravages of war and the elements, the terrace and its buildings gradually fell into disrepair.

The new Terrace of Horsemanship was rebuilt in 1985 with government funds, and was done strictly according to its original layout: with a pavilion and two courtyards forming the centre of the complex. An archway has been built in front and a terraced pavilion in the rear. The main hall contains a stone sculpture of Xiang Yu. A stone tripod is kept there alongside an arsenal as symbols of the hero's unrivalled might and valour.

Fengyun Pavilion is the major tourist attraction on the terrace. Under its hexagonal double-layered roof with upturned eaves stands a Ming-dynasty stone tablet which reads "Terrace of Horsemanship". A banner bearing the name of the state "Western Chu" is hoisted up a 16-metre-tall flagpole behind the pavilion. In a strong wind the banner whips and flutters, recalling the pomp and pageantry of bygone days.

The porch walls of the compound, which is called "the Chu Palace in Spring", are graced with a number of stone carvings left from various dynastic periods. The stone statue of Xiang Yu has him dressed in armour and holding his sword as he squints up at the sky. The gallant and energetic image does justice to the conqueror of Western Chu, and the statue's delicate and refined features give lie to the traditional portrayal of the man as a grotesque-looking warrior.

The Hall of Valour is the main part of the Chu Palace in Spring. The inside of the hall is arranged exactly as it was during the days of the State

The Liu family cemetary in Peixian, Liu Bang's hometown (by Zhao Chuanlong)

The large tombstone in the centre is that of Liu Bang's great grandfather.

This pavilion was built on the spot where Liu Bang led an uprising against the Qin Dynasty in 209 B.C.

of Chu. Maps of the war between Chu and Han are hung on the side walls, along with Xiang Yu's chronological history. The back wall is inlaid with a bas-relief entitled "the Spring and Autumn of Western Chu". At a height of 1.3 metres and a length of 14.5 metres and made of nine blue stone slabs, this is a rarity among Chinese stone carvings.

The carving encapsulates the heroic and tragic life of Xiang Yu in eight segments, each with a vivid subtitle: Teenager Xiang Yu Lifts a Stone Tripod; An Uprising in Wuzhong; The Feast for Liu Bang in Hongmen; Establishing the Capital in Pengcheng; The Battle Between Chu and Han; Demarcating the Borderline in Honggou Gully; Breakthrough in Gaixia; and Xiang Yu Bids Farewell to His Consort. On display in one wing is another colossal relief stone carving. Entitled "The Battle of Julu", it depicts the most splendid episode in Xiang Yu's military life.

Liu Bang's Ode to the Gale Terrace

Little did the conqueror of Western Chu expect that he would lose his bid for supremacy to a man he had personally enfeoffed as the Duke of Han. A native of Peixian County in Xuzhou, Liu Bang was a blunt city idler who served as a township head before he rose up in arms against the Qin Dynasty.

Xiang Yu, an aristocrat born in Suqian County to the southeast of Xuzhou, was from the same area as Liu Bang, and they became allies in the fight against the Qin army. Their victory over the Qin Dynasty, however, failed to keep the two men together in the common cause of rebuilding the country. The two former comrades-in-arms soon became arch enemies and declared war on each other. Xiang Yu managed to roundly defeat Liu Bang, but it was the aristocrat who met his tragic death and the city idler who gained control of the nation in the final battle, which took place at the foot of Jiuli Mountain not far from both men's hometowns.

Liu Bang established the Western Han Dynasty after his triumph over the ruler of Western Chu. Pooh-poohing Xiang Yu's choice of Pengcheng as his capital, he went to Chang'an (present-day Xi'an) a thousand miles away and established his capital there. An expert in statesmanship, he knew that despite its strategic importance, Xuzhou did not have all the makings of a national capital.

In his later years Liu Bang personally commanded the battle against Ying Bu, the rebelling King of Huainan. On his way home after quelling the rebellion, he paid a visit to Peixian County, his native land. The happy reunion with his family and childhood friends filled him with joy. Accompanied by a chorus composed of 120 children, he personally played the *zhu*, a 13-stringed musical instrument, and sang with all his heart.

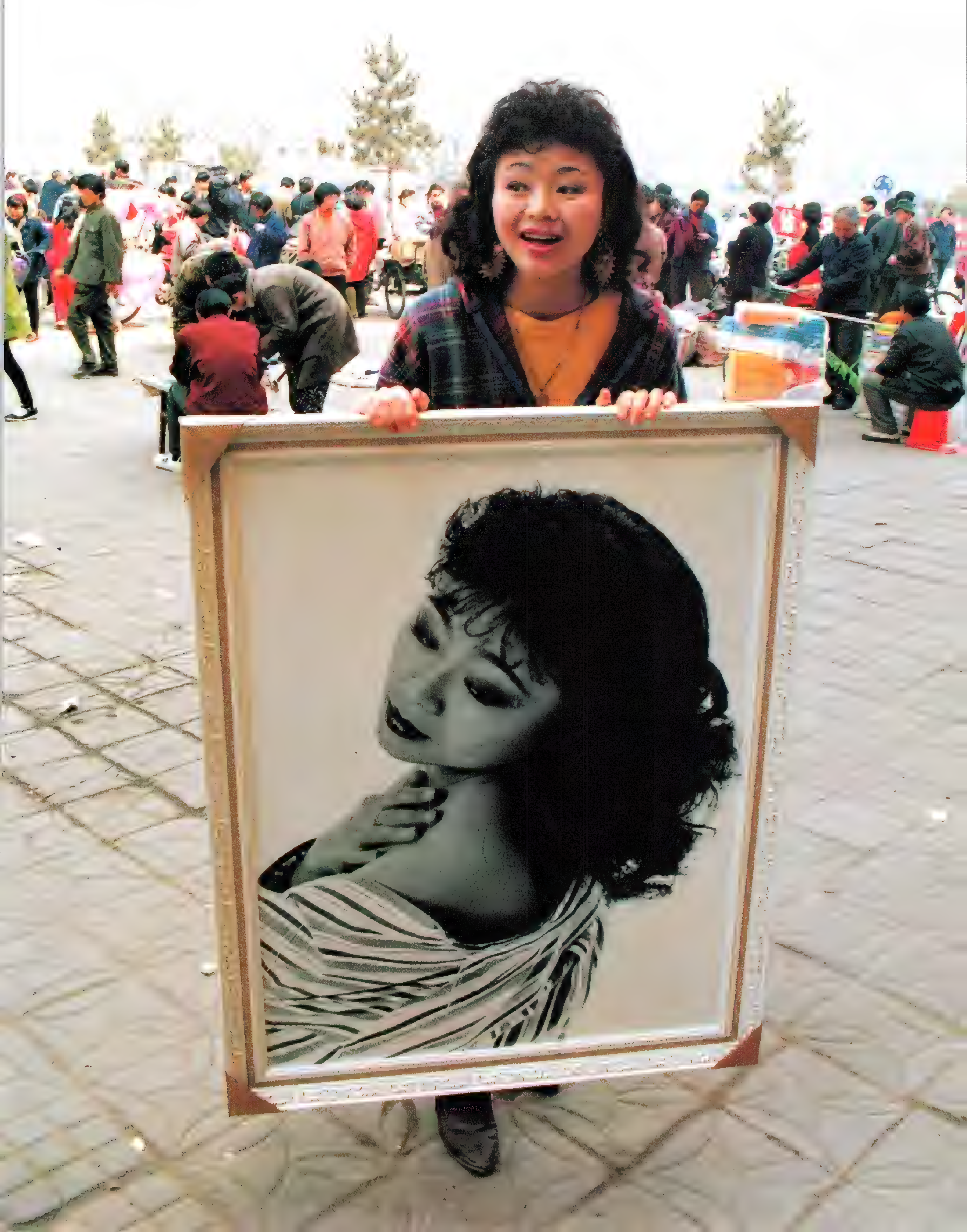
After Liu Bang returned to the capital, his folks converted his temporary dwelling into a temple. In front of the temple they constructed a high terrace with a stone tablet on it. Inscribed on the tablet are the lyrics of *Ode to the Gale*, a song improvised by the emperor during his trip home, hence the name, "Ode to the Gale Terrace".

The terrace is now found in the courtyard of the Peixian County Cultural Palace. A new marble sculpture of Liu Bang has just been erected there. The image is a study of monarchical power and splendor, with the emperor holding a wine cup in his right hand and the handle of his sword in his left, his sleeves fluttering in the wind.

In Sishuiting Park near the terrace, the local people have built a pavilion to commemorate Liu Bang in his more humble role as head of Sishui Township, when China was still under Qin rule.

Translated by Ling Yuan

Women in Xuzhou have become quite beauty-conscious in recent years (by Kan Tongxiang).



Both the building and the people who manage it are old, but the business that is operating here – a beauty parlour – is quite modern (by Kan Tongxiang).

三楼
花嫁美容院
花嫁美容美发
美容美发
报名处
报名处

Modern Life in an Ancient City

ARTICLE BY ZHANG RONGHUI

Throughout history, the city of Xuzhou in northwest Jiangsu Province has been a major crossroads, due to its position along the Huaihe River, its convenient transportation network and its rich economic resources. Today, the trappings of modern life can be seen everywhere in this ancient city, bringing it a new look and new prosperity.

The most affluent commercial district in Xuzhou is Huaihai Road, which is lined with shopping centres such as the Blue Sky Commercial Building, various department stores and the Friendship Store.

As the saying goes, "People of the same trade are always rivals", thus competition among the department stores is stiff. To outdo each other, they devise schemes such as selling at break-even prices, "buy one and get one free", bonus sales, refunds on anything the customer is not satisfied with, home-delivery by salesgirls on motorbikes, and salesmen bringing new product brochures to the customer's doorstep.

Some department stores are even more imaginative. They bring over models with established reputations to display new fashions, or they have girls from Russia to welcome customers at the entrance. Others hire hosts from radio and television stations to advertise their goods. Privately employed businessmen put up eye-catching signs announcing "selling at suicidal prices" or "warehouse prices". For the customers, this war of promotion undoubtedly has its benefits.

An art exhibition held in the centre of Xuzhou (by Qiu Shaofeng)

有新房
金18幸运特快92"美的
特邀节目

Fashion shows in the open like this one always attract a great number of spectators (by Qiu Shaofeng).

Stock markets dealing in stocks from Shenzhen and Shanghai are always fully packed with enthusiastic traders (by Li Baoyang).

The brightly-lit Hong Kong Hotel (by Wang Meng)

Many of the residents in Xuzhou, however, are no longer happy with low-priced goods. Among the most trendy young people in particular, goods bearing world famous brand names such as Crocodile T-shirts from Italy, Nike sports shoes from the United States and French perfumes are the "in" things to buy.

Xuzhou's Newest Trends

A decade ago, stocks were unheard of in Xuzhou, but the setting up of stock markets in open cities like Shenzhen and Shanghai has certainly had an impact on

Xuzhou. More and more people have become interested in playing the stock market. Whether they understand or are totally ignorant of what buying stocks is all about, they all want to try their luck, hoping to become rich the quick and easy way.

The stock markets on Datong Street and Jiefang Road are often packed with people, some of whom are beside themselves with pleasure, others scream and shout in great indignation, while still others heave disheartening sighs at their losses. The stock exchange in Xuzhou may be small, but it can bring either great happiness or great sorrow.

Taking wedding photos in Western-style clothes is another trendy thing to do in Xuzhou these days. Young couples will spend quite a sum of money to have their wedding photos taken in expensive studios, where they don swallow-tailed coats and white wedding gowns in order to catch that special romantic moment in their lives.

Having one's photo taken in Western wedding outfits is not a practice reserved specially for young people, as one might expect in China. There are middle-aged couples who go to the studios with their children tagging along to get made up for wedding photos; and there are senior citizens who come to take photos to mark their 25th or 50th wedding anniversary.

A Unique Culinary History

One of the great pleasures for tourists who visit Xuzhou is to try some of the unique local dishes. When night falls, sections of some streets are flooded with lights, under which local residents and visitors will find a wide range of delicacies representing the cuisines of both north and south China.

Fashions from all over can now be found in Xuzhou (by Li Baoyang).

The city also boasts a number of well-known restaurants, including those in the Pengcheng Hotel and Xichu Hotel, joint-ventures like the Hong Kong Hotel and Taibei Hotel, plus the Chudu Restaurant and the Moscow Restaurant. They are patronized by local people during festivals and on special occasions such as birthdays. After a hearty dinner, one can stay in the restaurant to continue dancing or singing.

Studies in recent years indicate that Pengzu, the founding father of Xuzhou, was also the original "master" of Chinese cooking. This discovery has both aroused the interest of people in the restaurant business and helped to further spread the fame of Xuzhou cooking. More and more gastronomers have come to Xuzhou to try the dozens of special dishes prepared by the descendants of the cooking master, including those named after historic tales such as "Xiang Yu Bids Farewell to His Consort".

Ancient Customs Still Alive

For centuries, Xuzhou people have been known for their love of martial arts. If you take a walk along the ancient channel of the Yellow River in the early morning, you will see many people, both old and young, practising martial arts. In fact, the recognized home of martial arts in China is Peixian County, just north of Xuzhou. It is said that as many as 150,000 people regularly practise martial arts in Peixian, and that just about everybody, both men and women, old and young, can do a few rounds with sticks or spears. Many of the local martial arts lovers have won championships at national competitions.

One of the most pleasurable things to do in Xuzhou is to simply stroll along the streets. Recreational centres are particularly busy in the evening. Cinemas and video halls are no longer the favourite hangouts of young people; instead, karaoke halls, dance halls and electronic game rooms enjoy the most brisk business.

Old people in this ancient town, however, still enjoy sitting on stools arranged in a circle on the river bank or in the street, listening attentively to Liuqin, the local opera. Local opera performers are mostly folk artists. In the absence of microphones, they sing with nothing but their well-trained voices. The themes of their songs are mostly stories about the contention between Liu Bang and his arch rival, Xiang Yu from the State of Chu. If you happen upon such a performance, you should stop and listen. With the help of the moonlight, you can have a good look at the performers and their mesmerizing expressions as they re-enact battles from the ancient past.

Translated by Huang Youyi

Outings in the suburbs have become a common holiday activity in Xuzhou (by Zheng Yunfeng).

Historical Places and Scenic Sights in Xuzhou

PHOTOS BY ZHENG YUNFENG
ARTICLE BY HUI ZI & HAN SHI

For anyone even slightly interested in or knowledgeable about Chinese history, Xuzhou is a fascinating place to visit. Many of the city's most well-known sites are related to historical figures, while the rest are scenic spots of great beauty.

Several extremely important people in Chinese history have lived in or come from Xuzhou. Liu Bang, for example, the founder of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220), came from Peixian County, which was under the administration of Xuzhou Prefecture. In recent years a large number of Han-dynasty terracotta warriors have been unearthed in the city, which provide tourists with an added treat.

It is said that the earliest ancestor of the Xuzhou people was Pengzu, a man who lived to be 800 years old, thus many places in the city are connected to him. Many centuries later during the Song Dynasty, the famous poet-statesman Su Dongpo was prefect of Xuzhou, therefore one can also see various places that he frequented. Lastly, places favoured by Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty during his four trips to Xuzhou are also popular tourists spots.

Besides historical sites, Xuzhou has a number of other places well worth a visit. The natural lake and mountain scenery, plus the ancient Grand Canal that runs through the city, make Xuzhou a very attractive destination.

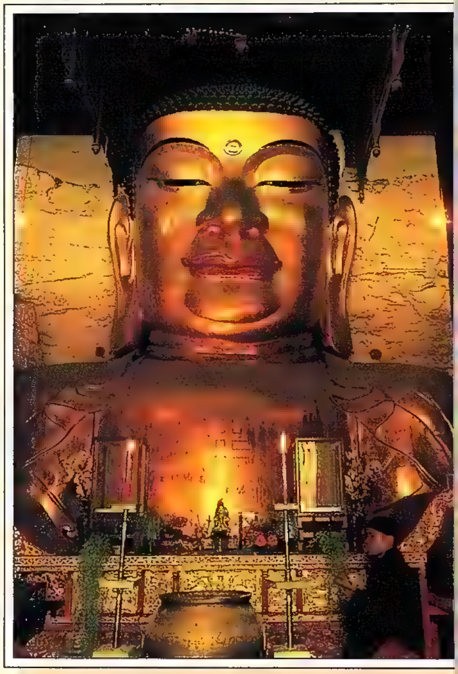
Yunlong Mountain Yunlong (Cloud and Dragon) Mountain is located in the southern suburbs of Xuzhou. It derives its name from the morning haze that hovers around the mountain like a flying dragon. There are many historical places here, such as the rock on which the drunken Su Dongpo once lay. There is also Dashiyan Temple, the stone Buddha statues of the Northern Wei Dynasty at Xinghua Temple, and Fanghe (Setting Free the Cranes) Pavilion, which Su Dongpo loved so much. In addition, there are the Corridor of Tablets, the Pavilion for Trying on Clothes, the Pavilion for Bidding Farewell to the Sun, the Pavilion of Delight, the Pavilion of Transcending Clouds and others. Your trip would be even more interesting if you happen to be in Xuzhou during the temple fair on the 19th day of the second lunar month.

Xuzhou Museum – The Former Imperial Palace of Emperor Qianlong Emperor Qianlong paid six visits to the provinces south of the Yangtse, and on four of these occasions he stayed in Xuzhou. To entertain the emperor, the prefectural magistrate of Xuzhou built a temporary imperial palace on the northern slope of Yunlong Mountain. Today only the main hall remains. After undergoing renovation, it has been turned into a museum with 3,860 exhibits, of which the jade burial suits sewn with fine silver wire are the most renowned.

Terrace of Horsemanship Xuzhou's Terrace of Horsemanship was built on Hubu Hill, and was where Xiang Yu, the Western Chu conqueror, watched horse-racing and reviewed his army. There are two compounds

The symbol of Xuzhou

The big Buddha statue on Yunlong Mountain

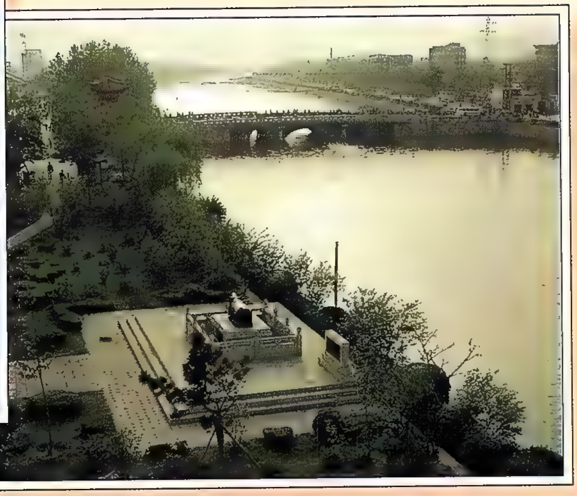


Jingshan Park in winter (by Xu Ruiji)

The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal skirts past Xuzhou (by Zhou Guangxi).

Swallow Chamber

Yunlong Lake



This iron ox stands watch alongside what used to be called the Yellow River.

The Han-dynasty tomb on Little Tortoise Hill

here, with Fengyun Pavilion in the middle. The one on the east is named "the Chu Palace Heralds in the Spring", while the western compound is called "Autumn Winds Caress the Horse".

Swallow Chamber Swallow Chamber is a small building constructed by Zhang Yin, a Tang-dynasty officer, for his beloved concubine Guan Panpan. It derived its name from the fact that many swallows came to nest here. After Zhang Yin died, Guan Panpan remained in the building, mourning over him. She died of loneliness and sadness some 10 years later. The original site of Swallow Chamber is in the northwestern corner of Xuzhou. It was burned down in 893 and repeatedly reconstructed by later generations. The one constructed in 1985 is located on an island in Yunlong Park.

Yellow Tower Yellow Tower, also known as the Wind Watching Tower, was built in the Song Dynasty in 1078. The previous year Xuzhou had been hit by a flood and Prefect Su Dongpo organized the residents to fight it. After the water receded, a city wall was built and Yellow Tower was erected on the east gate of the city wall. The present Yellow Tower on the former bank of the Yellow River in the northern part of the city was constructed in 1986.

Han Warriors and Horses In 1984 warrior and horse figurines of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 24) were excavated from Lion Hill on the southeastern outskirts of Xuzhou. So far about 2,500 warrior figurines with helmets or braids, in either standing or kneeling positions, have been unearthed from two caves. They are not only precious works of art from the Han Dynasty but also historical reminders of Xuzhou's military importance. Their value is next only to the terracotta army of Qin Shihuang found in Xi'an. Caves No. 1 and No. 2 have been turned into exhibition halls and opened to the public.

The Xuzhou Hall of Han-Dynasty Carvings The Xuzhou Hall of Han-dynasty Stone Relief Carvings is located on the east bank of Yunlong Lake. It is China's second museum to specialize in Han-dynasty stone relief carvings. So far more than 500 stone carvings have been excavated from over 30 tombs in Xuzhou. They are well-designed and of varied subject matter. These carvings provide a wealth of information for studying the history and social customs of the Han Dynasty.

Yunlong Lake Yunlong Lake is located on the western side of Yunlong Mountain. Formerly a marshland, it was, over time, turned into a 570-hectare man-made lake. Yunlong Lake is surrounded by beautiful peaks on three sides. An aquarium has been built at the lake and will soon be open to the public. In summertime, people enjoy boating, swimming or frolicking in the water, thus Yunlong Lake is an ideal summer getaway.

Liu Bang's Hometown Peixian County is the hometown of Liu Bang, the founder of the Han Dynasty. There are many historical sites and relics related to Liu Bang here, such as the tablet inscribed with *Ode to the Gale*, Sishuiting Park, Honghu Study, and the Fengge Tablet. In 1989 the Peixian county government once again reconstructed Gefeng (Ode to the Gale) Terrace. Standing in front of it is a statue of Liu Bang, and on the wall are two tablets inscribed with calligraphy by men of the Ming and Qing dynasties.

Little Tortoise Hill's Han-Dynasty Tomb The Han-dynasty tomb on Little Tortoise Hill is located eight kilometres northwest of Xuzhou. This is the tomb of Prince Liu Zhu and his wife, and, according to estimates, this remarkable underground palace has a history of 2,109 years. The underground palace has altogether 15 chambers, complete with everything from a storeroom for treasures to a stable.

The Ancient Grand Canal The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, which was first built in the 5th century B.C., runs through Xuzhou. The Yellow River of olden times met up with the Grand Canal here, forming a network of waterways in all directions. Although the Yellow River has changed its course northward and now empties into the Bohai Sea, and though the Grand Canal has lost part of its navigational function, the stretch in Jiangsu Province from Xuzhou southward still makes an impressive sight.

Freighters shuttle along the vast expanse of the Grand Canal and fishermen sail their sampans filled with cormorants. On both banks the old-style waterside villages and towns, the quiet lotus ponds and tall reeds present an enchanting picture. Special tours are available for those who wish to cruise along the Grand Canal.

Translated by Anne Yan

Folk Arts and Crafts in Xuzhou

PHOTOS BY ZHENG YUNFENG
TEXT BY LI HUAILIN &
JIANG MINGYAN

In recent years batch after batch of warrior and horse figurines, stone and brick relief carvings and painted clay figurines from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220) have been unearthed in Xuzhou. According to archaeological research, these objects were produced by local folk craftsmen in ancient times, when many people were employed in this trade.

Today, folk handicrafts are still flourishing in Xuzhou, and there are no less than 500 highly skilled folk craftsmen who produce about 30 varieties of arts and crafts. Handicrafts usually seen in the markets here include toys made of wood and clay, dough and sugar moulded figurines, kites, painted lanterns, farmer's paintings, papercuts, woodcuts, stone carvings, embroidered objects, braided paper figurines, leather puppets, brocades, indigo cloth, New Year woodblock prints and straw and wicker articles. Here we will take a look at a few of these.

A standing clay figure

Dough figurines on sticks

Wooden figurines

Traditional painted clay figurines (by Li Baoyang)

A painted clay figure

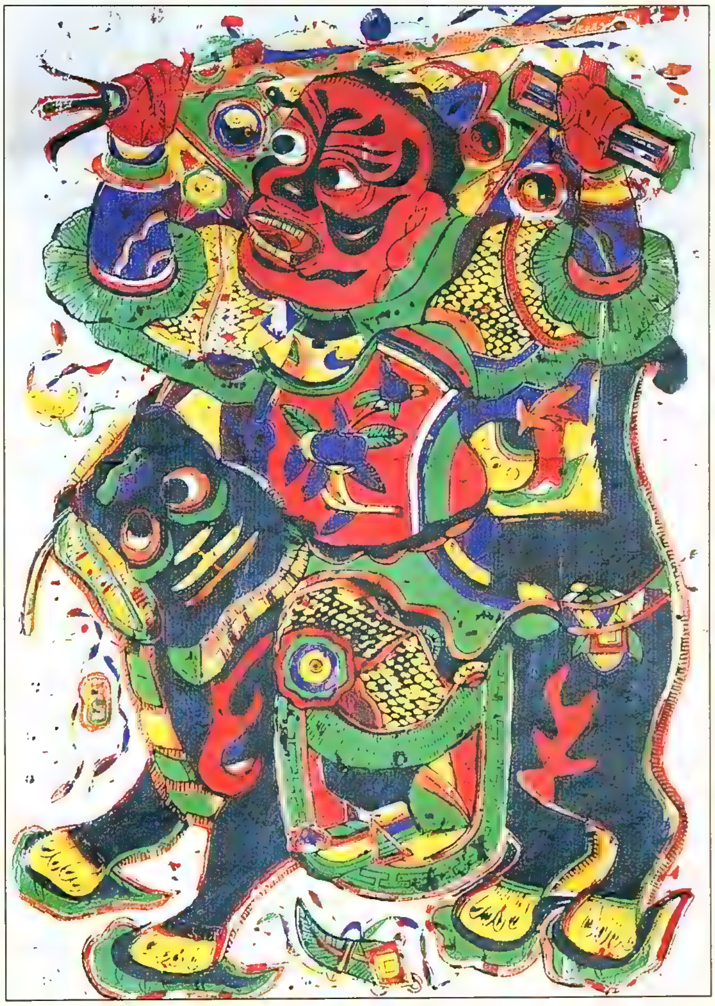
A cloth figurine

A tiger-head hat

Auspicious animal masks

A farmer's painting

A New Year woodblock print



A papercut being made (by Yang Qinghua)

◆ **Wooden Toys** First shaped on a hand "lathe" and then painted, Xuzhou's wooden toys are simple in design but boast unusual patterns. There are wooden figurines, cudgels, carts with a swallow tapping on a drum, wooden swords, rifles and bowls.

◆ **Clay Toys** The clay toys now on sale are quite similar to those unearthed from the Han tombs, and consist mostly of warriors, lions and human figurines.

◆ **Cloth Toys** Cloth toys shaped like humans, animals and birds are made with small pieces of coloured cloth by women villagers during the seasons when there is little farm work. Cloth lions with movable heads and cloth tigers are favourites among young children.

◆ **Masks** Animal masks are one of Xuzhou's traditional arts and crafts that has been handed down from ancient times. In the past these masks – which are usually of tigers or lions – were used to keep away evil from one's home. Today they are still found in many Xuzhou residences, but fulfill a much more ornamental purpose.

◆ **Dough Figures** Xuzhou's dough figurines are generally modelled on characters from folk stories and historical operas. Using simple tools such as scissors, a bone scraper, a section of comb and a mould, fairies, gods, monsters and heroes come alive in these craftsmen's hands. The figurines go through a number of processes, such as moulding, twisting, pressing, patting, rolling and pasting.

◆ **Papercuts** Papercuts are a speciality of Xuzhou's Pixian County. Mainly made by village women, these works of art reflect the artist's life of labour and recreational activities throughout all four seasons of the year.

Translated by K.V. Ku

Embroidered shoes

Guangdong Silk Corporation (Group)

Guangdong Silk Imp. & Exp. Corp. (Group)

廣東省絲綢（集團）公司

廣東省絲綢進出口（集團）公司

廣東省絲綢（集團）公司 Guangdong Silk Corporation (Group)

廣東省絲綢進出口（集團）公司 Guangdong Silk Imp. & Exp. Corp. (Group)

廣州市東風西路198號 郵政編碼：510180 電傳：44531 CSCGD CN 電掛：1264 電話總機：3337448 傳真：3332995

198 Dong Feng Road, West, Guangzhou, China. Post Code: 510180 Telex: 44531 CSCGD CN Cable: "Silk" GUANGZHOU Tel: 3337448 Fax: 3332995

SOURCE KNITWEAR FROM CHINA'S LARGEST SUPPLIER

KW

Established on July 1, 1984, Shanghai Knitwear Imp. & Exp. Corp. mainly handles the import and export of clothing, knitwear, textiles and other products made of all kinds of materials, processing with supplied materials and two-way trade. In the past decade, the company's annual exports have increased from US$140 million to US$310 million; 40 branches and 18 joint-venture companies have been established. The total value of exports for this period was nearly US$2.5 billion. In 1993, our company was ranked 54th in the list of China's top 200 enterprises in terms of export value. At present, our company has the widest variety of knitwear for export in all of China. We welcome business contacts, negotiations and other co-operative arrangements.

上海市針織品進出口公司

SHANGHAI KNITWEAR IMP. & EXP. CORP.

1040 North Suzhou Road, Shanghai Tel: 3062199 Fax: 021-3245618 Telex: 33319 KNITS CN Post Code: 200085

雪花
SNOWFLAKES

熊猫
Panda

Rose 玫瑰

上海市服裝進出口公司

SHANGHAI GARMENTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

LAN XIANG
藍翔

Rose 玫瑰

SG

地址：上海市福建中路225號　ADD: 225 FUJIAN ZHONG ROAD SHANGHAI
電話：021-3223456　TEL: 021-3223456
電報："4545"上海　CABLE: "GARMENTS" SHANGHAI
電傳：33036,33056 GAREX CN　TELEX: 33036,33056 GAREX CN
傳眞：021-3223355,021-3223366　FAX: 021-3223355,021-3223366
郵碼：200001　POST CODE: 200001

10 SILK

公司經營範圍

BUSINESS SCOPE

經營蠶、絲、綢、絲綢服裝及其他製成品出口業務。

國家放開的其它商品，原材料的進口、來料進料加工、補償貿易對銷貿易，代理進出口業務、房地產開發生產。

Import and export of cocoonss, silk materials, silk fabrics, silk garments and other ready-made articles. Cultivation of export by import, processings with supplied materials or imported materials compensation trade, barter trade, joint ventures or cooperative ventures with foreign firms, and international exchanges in relation to silk trade as well as real estate development.

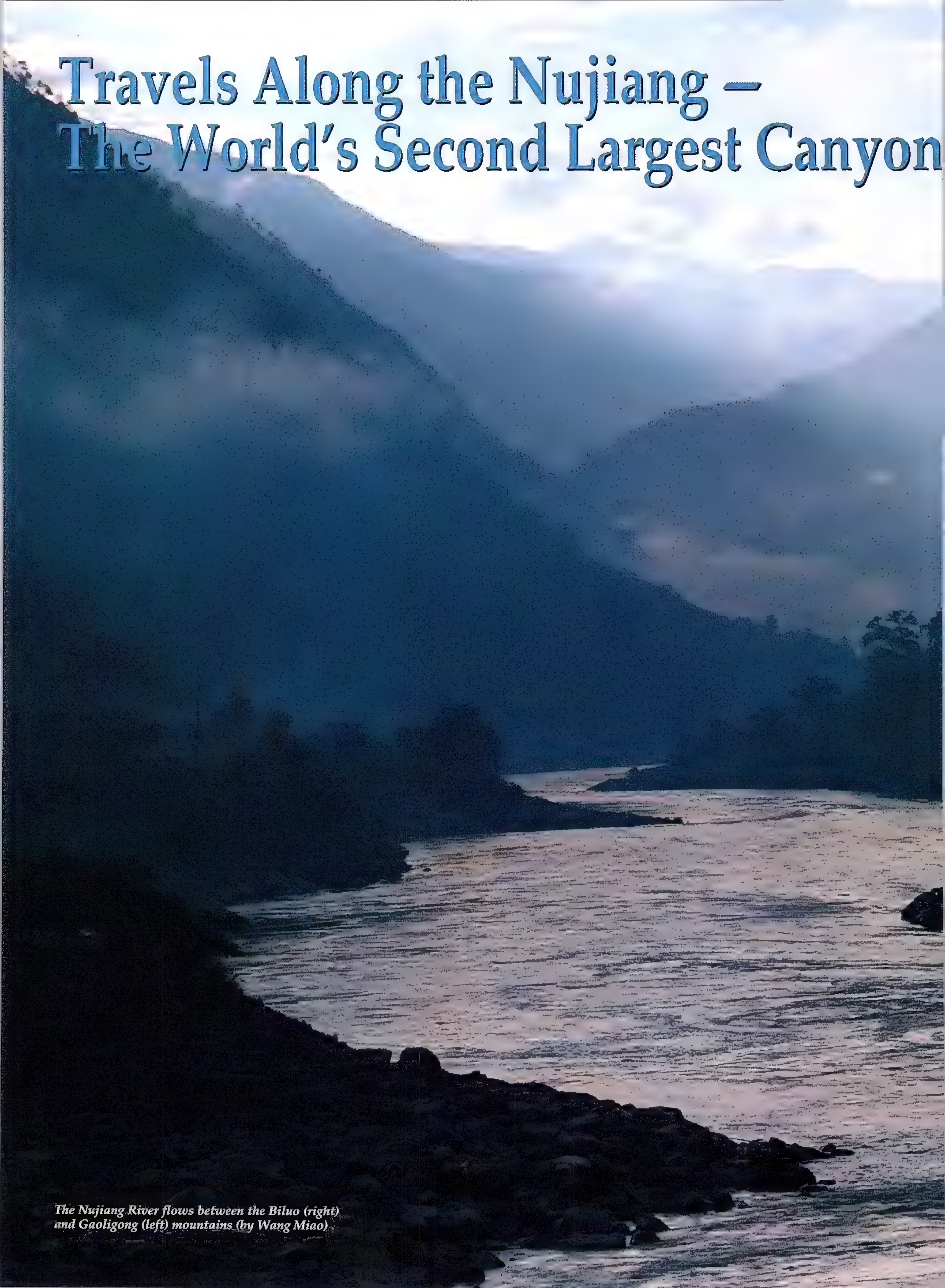
重慶絲綢進出口公司

中國重慶江北區建新北路65號7-8樓 電傳：62230 CSC CN
傳眞：(0811)7851666, 7859361 郵編：630020

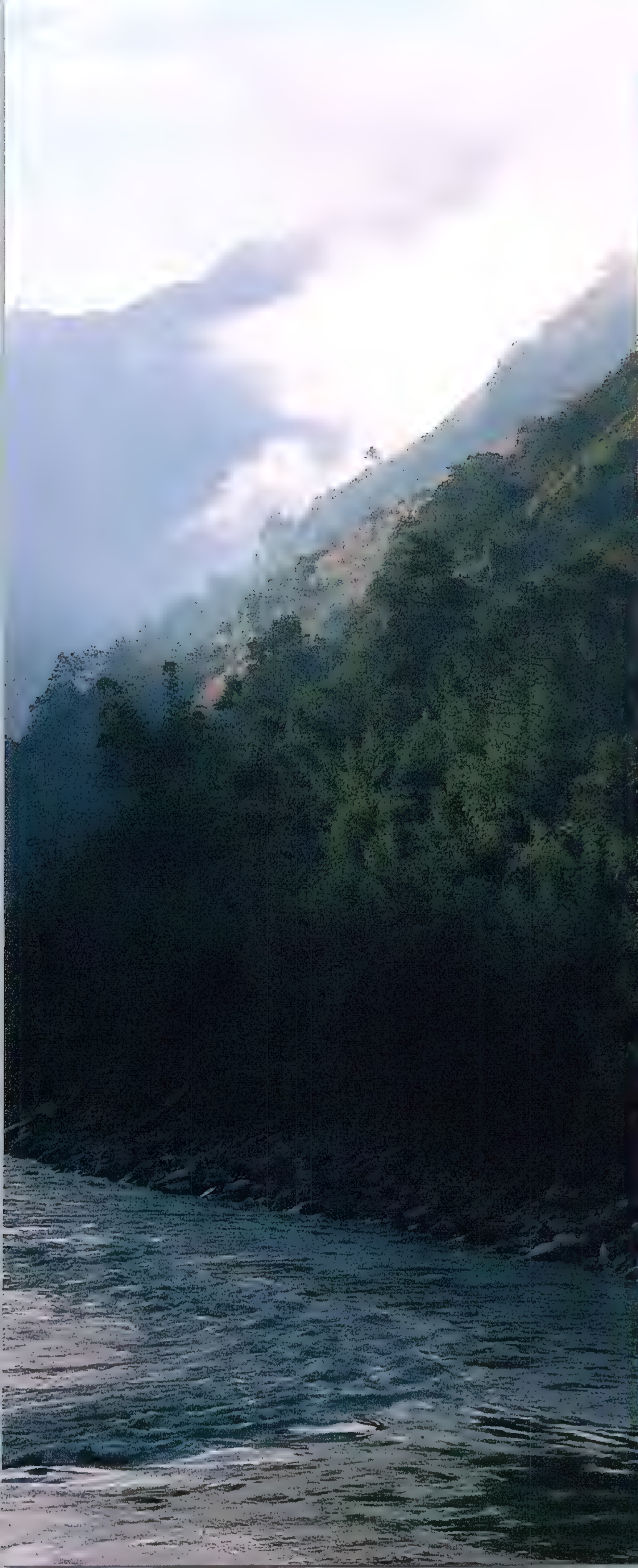
CHONGQING SILK IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.

7-8/F., 65, Jianxin Rd., Jianbei, Dist Chongqing, China
Telex: 62230 CSC CN Fax: (0811)7851666 Post Code: 630020

Travels Along the Nujiang – The World's Second Largest Canyon



The Nujiang River flows between the Biluo (right) and Gaoligong (left) mountains (by Wang Miao)



Colourful headgear makes Nu girls even more attractive.

Locals cross rivers with nothing but a rope and belt-hook!

Older women of the Nu nationality still hold to the custom of decorating their faces with interesting tatoos.

Fed by melting winter snow from the Tanggula Mountains in Tibet, the Nujiang (Salween) River cuts a wild and truculent course southwest of the Hengduan Mountain Range in northwest Yunnan Province before it crosses the Chinese border and enters Myanmar (Burma).

The Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture owes its name to the river, which flows through the territory from north to south for 316 kilometres. This part of the river - hemmed in between the Gaoligong and Biluo mountain ranges - has resulted in the creation of a canyon, where dangerous rapids tumble down a seemingly bottomless valley that is flanked by near-vertical cliffs. In fact, the Nujiang Canyon is second in scale only to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in northern Arizona.

The mountains on both sides of the Nujiang Canyon are home to the Lisu, Nu, Dulong and other ethnic minorities, who together make up a total population of 230,000. The Lisu are the largest ethnic group there.

The Lisu, Nu and Dulong peoples all believe in an indigenous form of deism, based on the theory that everything in the world possesses a soul and that nature works as a sacred totality. Some of them also follow Christianity and Catholicism, which were brought in by Western missionaries in modern times. In addition, Tibetan Buddhism has quite a following in the area around Bingzhongluo in Gongshan County.

The Denggeng Hot Springs are the site of the Grand Bathing Festival.

A bathing zone specially reserved for Lisu women

First Impressions of the Canyon

Early one spring we began our journey to the Nujiang Canyon at the Lujiang Dam in the lower reaches of the river. Large coffee, pepper, sugarcane and rubber plantations lay under an ethereal haze. Tree branches hung heavy with tropical fruits, and young Dai women were in the fields picking fire-red coffee beans.

Travelling up the river, we went through Shangjiang, known as a fertile land of plenty in the Nujiang Canyon, and arrived at Liuku, the capital of the Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture. It was the time of the year when cotton trees (*Gossampinus malabaricum*) were in crimson bloom and the green patches of sugarcane fields were blanketed by a layer of white flowers. The otherwise gloomy valley came alive in a riot of splendid colour.

Liuku serves as the entrance to the great canyon, and it is from the town northwards that the topography starts to reveal its most enchanting splendour. The most impressive sight to me, however, was the labyrinth of straggling mountain trails, most of which were literally hewn into perpendicular rock walls which stood in such close proximity that both the sky and the ground appeared to be mere seams. Of these trails, there were none more perilous than the narrow post roads that hung precariously on the razor-sharp edges of precipices. It took us two full days to go from the county town of Gongshan to Bingzhongluo Town by walking along these trails. We all took pride in our heroism in the face of the hair-raising switchbacks, but to our great disappointment our guides said that those were the gentlest stretches of the mountain trails!

No road on the banks of the Nujiang is passable without bridges. Because of the torrential water in the river, the construction of permanent bridges is a costly proposition, so almost all the bridges we saw were primitive suspension bridges supported by cables. Some were safe and wide enough to allow motor traffic, but most could accommodate only horses and pedestrians. In some places the bridges consisted only of a few parallel grass-ropes.

We spent the first few days of our journey on highways, which would now spiral up and down the mountains, now teeter on the middle of cliffs that rose over the river. We could scarcely help but shudder with fear each time we crossed one of the hundred-metre-long suspension bridges. The iron-chain bridges built only for draught animals and pedestrians were even more terrifying: Whenever we shuffled ourselves to the centre of such a bridge, the chains swayed and sagged so violently as to transform our vision of the churning water below into a frightful whirl, and we had the feeling that it was the bridge, instead of the river, that was sliding out from underneath our feet.

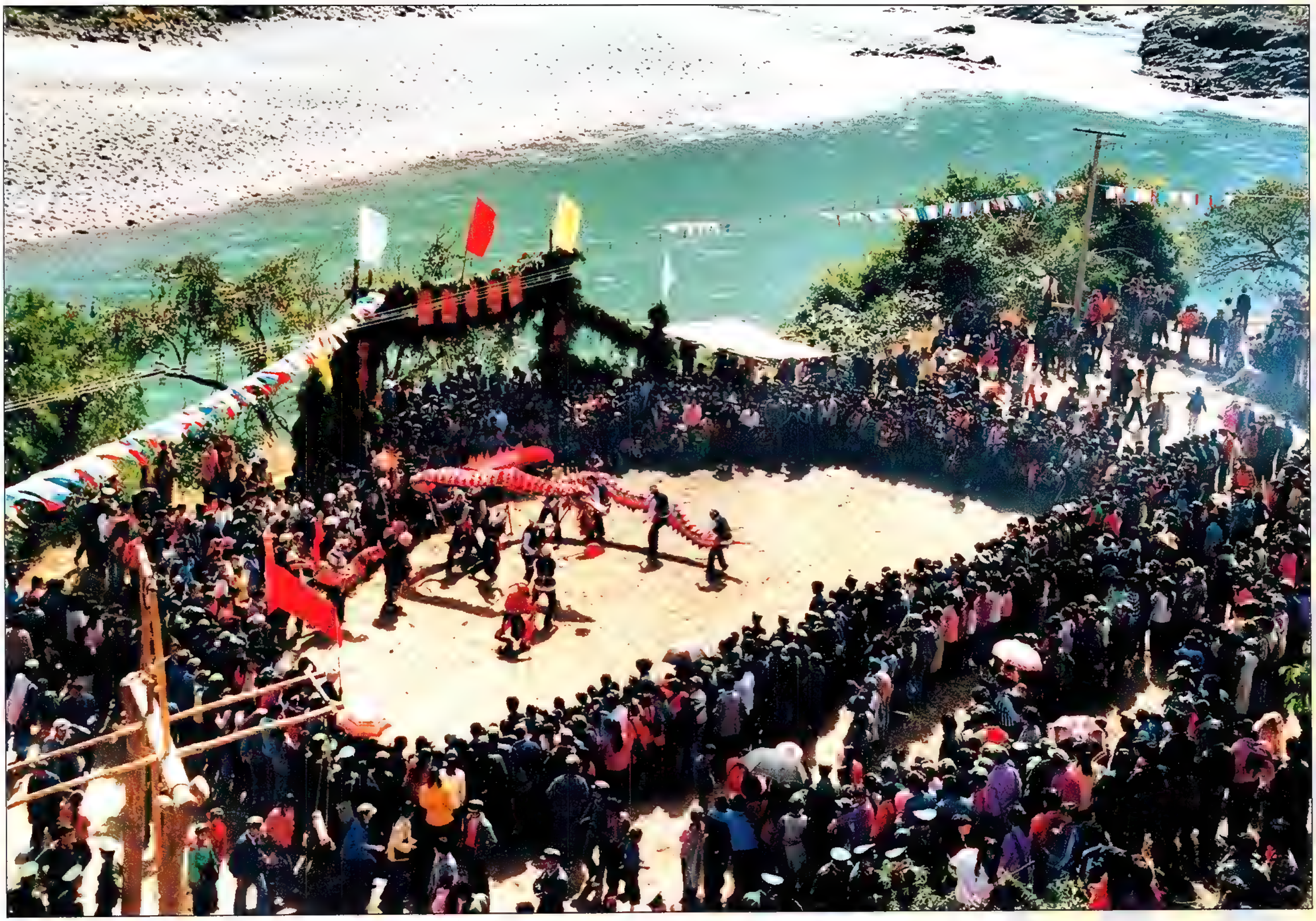
This was more than enough to rob us of our forced composure. Our knees threatened to buckle, yet there was no stopping on the bridge. We had no alternative but to inch along spread-eagled, all the while under the curious gaze of the local people. When all this was over we started celebrating our own heroics, but the self-glorification tarnished as soon as we saw how the local people crossed the river so easily, using nothing but a rope and hook.

The Mysterious "Boulder from Heaven"

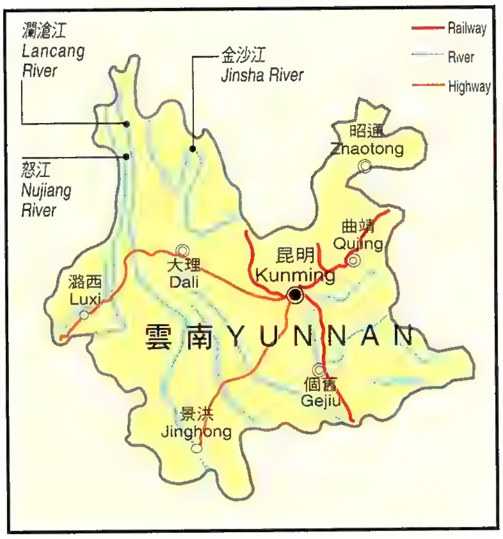
The weather in the Nujiang Canyon is erratic. Landslides are not uncommon on rainy days, when the topsoil is loosened and dislodged rocks are sent rolling downhill.

In the Pihe Middle School in Fugong County we saw what has been dubbed the "boulder from heaven". It happened at midnight on March 26, 1984, when the teachers living in the school were roused from sleep by a heavy thump on the ground and a gust of wind which blew open their doors. It was raining, and the teachers, unable to see what had happened in the pitch dark school yard, simply fastened their doors again and went back to sleep. When they got up the next morning, they were shocked to find that a huge rock had landed in the centre of the school playground.

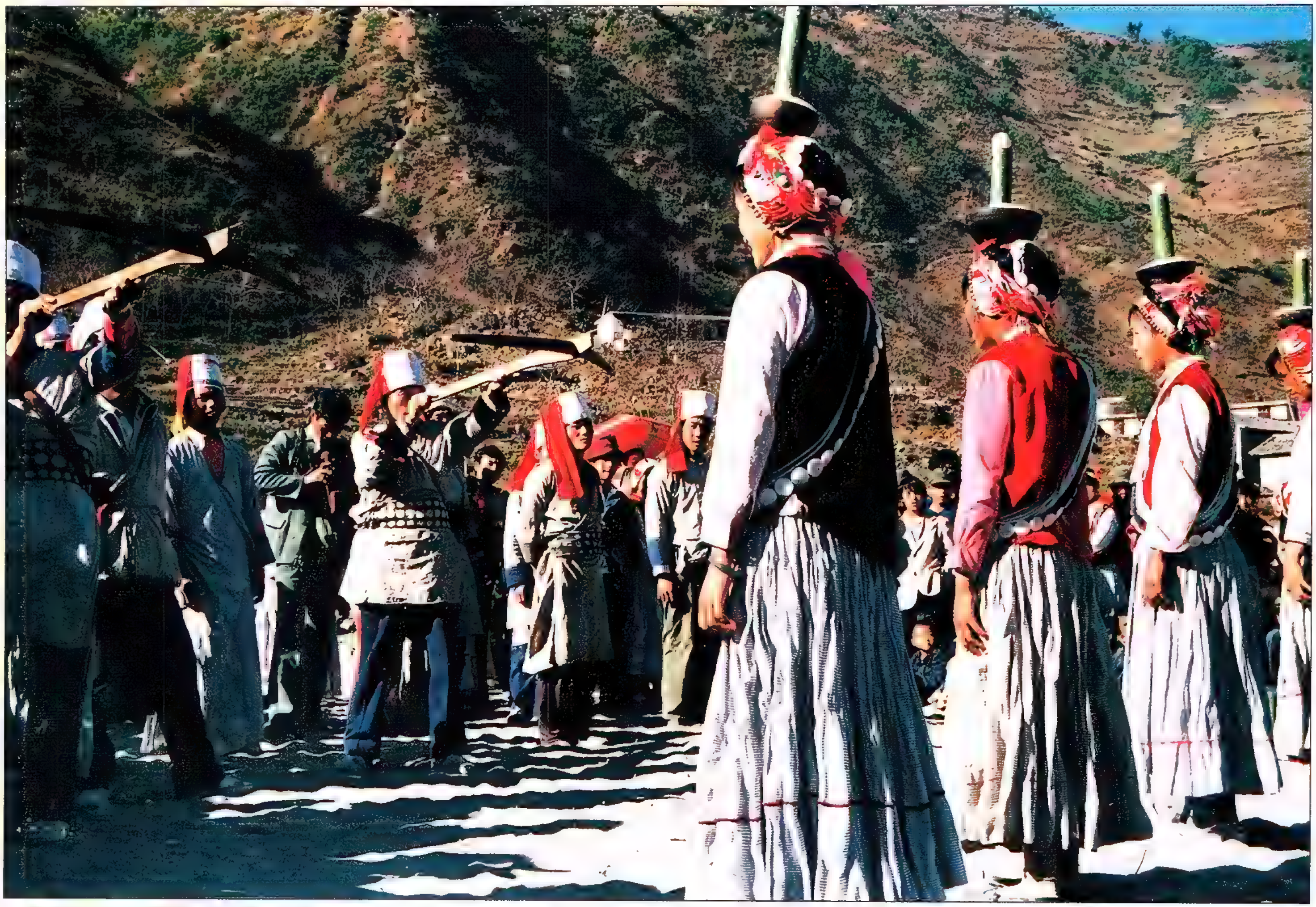
The rock weighs more than a hundred tons, but when it descended it caused no damage at all. Experts invited to the scene concluded that the rock was from the mountain opposite the school across a highway. It had rolled down the slope, hit the highway, and after leaving a crater more than one metre deep, bumped onto the school playground, which lies four metres higher than the highway. Though the theory holds water, to this day the local people are still puzzled. The teachers were



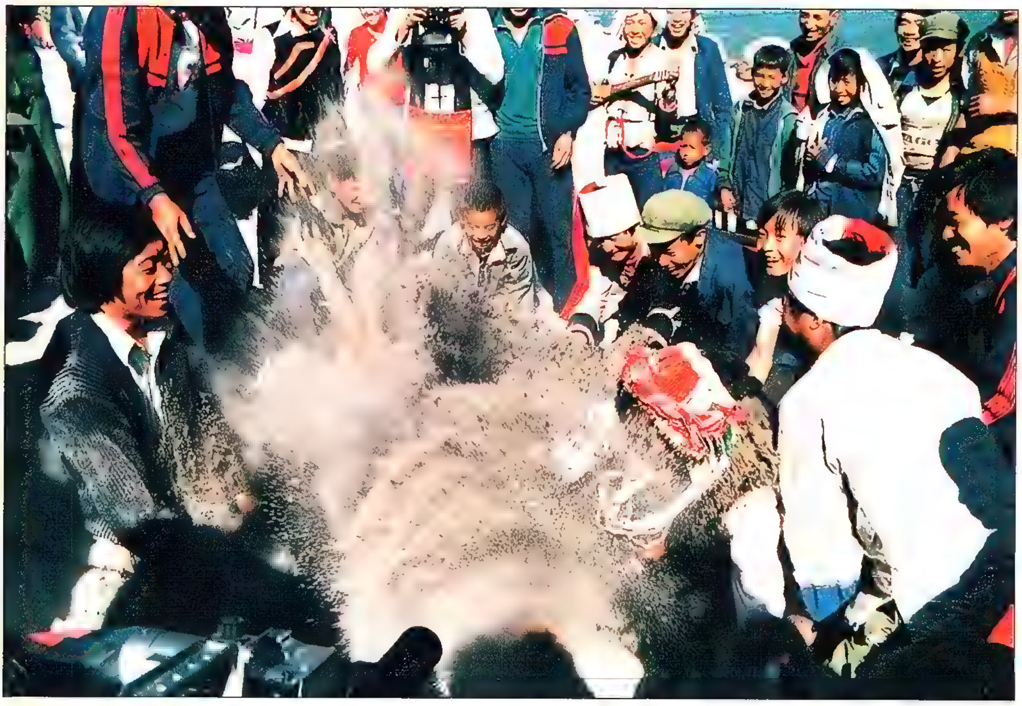
The Grand Bathing Festival is heralded by a dragon dance.



Wrestling is a traditional sport among the Lisu (by Song Linwu).



Young men aim their sacred arrows of love at the eggs on the heads of their sweethearts (by Song Linwu).



With the help of his mates, a young man courts a young woman by burying her in sand (by Song Linwu).

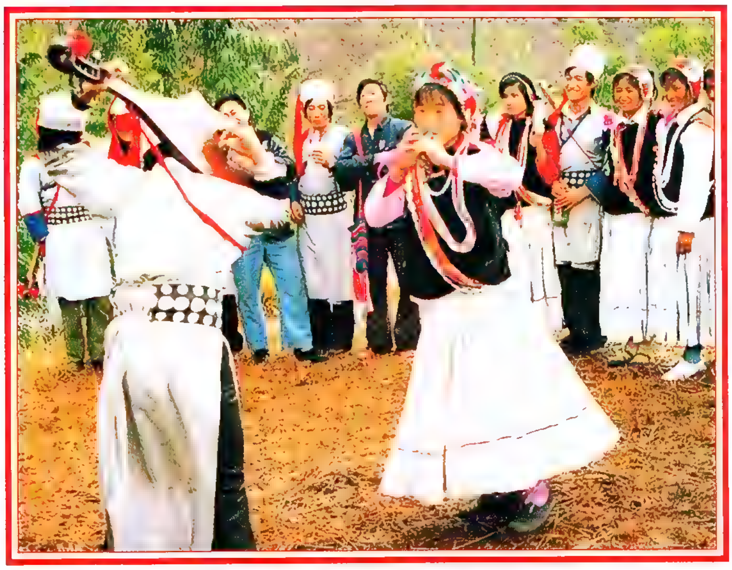
happy that they had emerged unscathed, and they are still marvelling at this miracle. The school has even taken advantage of the rock's location by installing a TV antenna on its summit. The mysterious appearance of the boulder has made the great Nujiang Canyon even more enchanting.

The fabled "stone moon" is yet another wonder nature has worked in the Nujiang Canyon. It is actually a hole a hundred metres in diameter in the crest of a 3,300-metre-high peak of the Gaoligong Mountains. From a distance of 50 kilometres, the "moon" looks like the real thing hovering above an ocean of clouds.

The landscape of the great Nujiang Canyon is full of towering mountain passes, crags of unusual shapes, cascading waterfalls, foaming rapids and dangerous shoals. The mere mention of a few names is enough to picque the interest of the boldest adventurer: Shoals of Ten Thousand Galloping Horses, Dagger-Shaped Peak, Singing Stone, Stone-Gate Pass, Wintry Morning Cliff, Ghost-Turning-Its-Head Peak....

A Grand Bathing Festival

Legend has it that in ancient times there was a sparkling pond inhabited by dragons at the eastern foot of the Gaoligong Mountains. The outlet of the pond was guarded by a pair of green finches. The local people would tell the finches whenever a wedding ceremony was to be held, and overnight, gold bowls, silver tables, jade cups and ivory chopsticks would appear floating on the pond. The family could come and take them on the condition that they be returned immediately after the nuptial ceremony was over. This service went on for years, to the great gratitude of the local people.


The Lisu dance called "Plucking the Pipa in Reverse"

Then it happened that one family failed to return the utensils. The Dragon King flew into a rage. He tore down the cliff and filled in the pond. The two green finches turned themselves into young ladies, took a dip in the hot spring left by the Dragon King, and departed on the back of a buffalo. The gold and silver bowls were no more to be found, but the local people discovered that by bathing in the hot spring they could wash away evil spirits from their souls and be blessed with happiness and good luck. Thus, in early spring every year this place becomes a camping ground where, for three to seven days, the local people offer sacrifices to the Dragon King and the sacred birds and take baths in the hot spring. These traditional "spring baths" eventually became known as the Grand Bathing Festival.

When we arrived at the Denggeng Hot Springs, located 12 kilometres north of Liuku, on the morning of the third day of Spring Festival, a rain had just washed the surrounding mountains pure and clean. The ravine was filled with fresh air. The Nujiang River flew forth like a soft emerald belt around the arms of the Gaoligong and Biluo mountains. Hot steam poured into the air from a string of eight or nine hot springs which lay at the foot of a cliff by the river. On a well-manicured lawn, a colourful overhead awning had been propped up on green pine trees, along with a tall swing and a revolving seesaw. In the hot springs, Lisu men were taking baths. The younger ones only had a quick splash and then rushed off to meet friends or do business, leaving behind a group of elderly people who leisurely enjoyed the warmth of the sacred water.

The Lisu people live in scattered communities and do not use the same calendar, so each of their Grand Bathing Festivals falls on a different day. Because of its close proximity to an urban area where the festival coincides with Spring Festival, the Denggeng Hot Springs have become the site for the largest Grand Bathing Festival. Participants take as many as five baths a day there, because they believe this is the best way to exorcise evil spirits and avert ill fortune.

The few hot springs north of the lawn are reserved for women. We wanted to take some snapshots of the bathing women but hesitated for fear of violating local taboos. In a roundabout way we climbed up the slope to a spot which overlooked the women's bathing ponds. There we saw a few young ladies having a picnic underneath a large banyan tree. One of them, called "Narcissus" because of her good looks, could speak Mandarin. She told us that they came from Shanawadi Village 40 kilometres away.

As our chat became congenial, I ventured to ask, "Do you mind if we take pictures of you while you bathe?"

"Not at all...," they answered, giggling, and off they went towards one of the ponds. We climbed down to the edge of the pond. The women there showed no sign of shyness or annoyance. Some of them shouted in heavily corrupted Mandarin: "Come down and have a bath, you guys."

No Festival Is Complete Without Wine

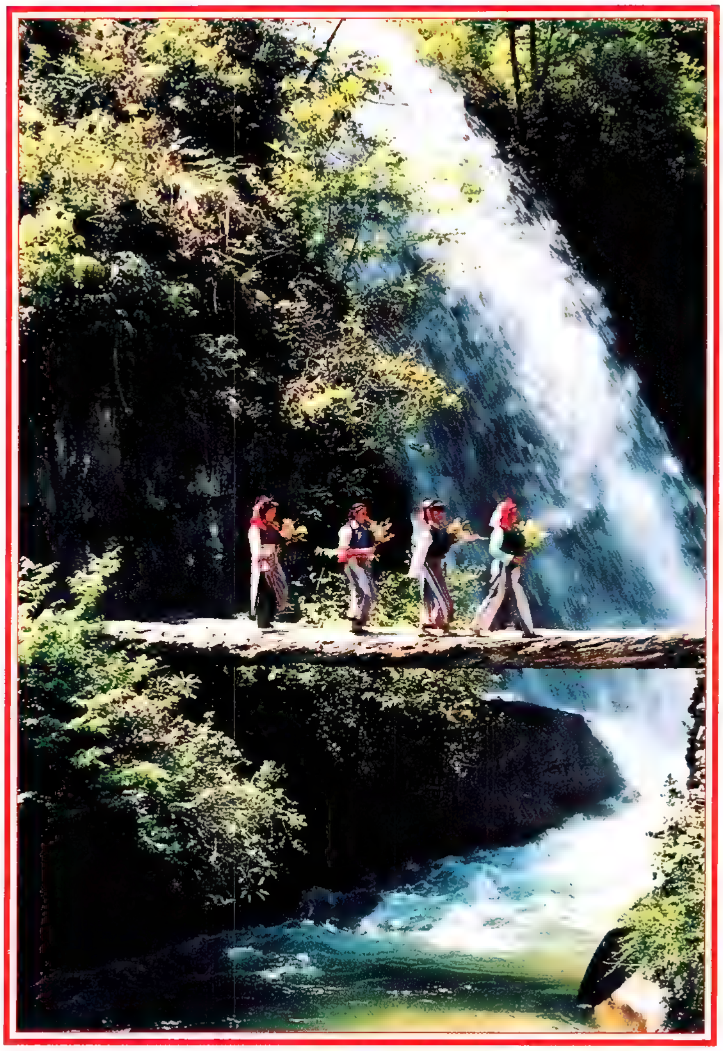
The Grand Bathing Festival was officially proclaimed open at twelve. Guns were fired in salute and firecrackers exploded, and dragon dancers staged a performance to wish all those present a renewal of good luck and happiness. Merry-makers surrounded the lawn, where a variety show of antiphonal singing, poem recitation, archery, swinging and folk dancing had just begun. A carnival atmosphere prevailed along the shores of the Nujiang River.

In the afternoon, the crowd dissolved into closed circles of five to several dozen people. To the accompaniment of music played on *pipas* (a plucked string instrument), the merry-makers danced in ecstasy, bringing the festivities to a climax by stamping their feet in rhythm and singing at the top of their lungs. The Nujiang style of group dancing is highly participatory, with no real distinction between dancer and spectator.

For the Lisu no festival is complete without drinking. It is not uncommon for a man to imbibe more than 10 bottles of wine in a single day. In bygone days, peer-group competitions were held in which he who got drunk more frequently than anyone else became the champion and was regarded as the richest person in the village. During our visit, the ground around the Denggeng Hot Springs was strewn with drunkards. Some of them lay beside rocks, singing some sort of drinking song while nursing a wine bottle. The louder they sang, the more heartily they drank. Some were staggering in unsteady dance steps while singing a happy tune. And there was no lack of improvised one-man singing and dancing acts in between draughts of ale. In their drunkenness, they acted as if they had ascended to a world of celestial bliss. Only when they were really overcome by the effects of alcohol did they fall into a stupor and start snoring away beside a rock or inside a makeshift bamboo shed. When night fell, the riverside was studded with bonfires, which added a mysterious touch to the great canyon. The dancing, the singing and the drinking continued unabated.

The following day we went to Lumadeng Township in Fugong County and joined the young people there in a unique festival, in which lovers are buried alive in sand and girls are put to the test by their love's "sacred arrow".

Amidst hearty laughter and timid giggles, young men and women were chasing each other on a sandy beach by the river. Suddenly one young man caught a young woman. His fellows quickly gathered around, lifted the woman up by the limbs and put her into a waiting sand hole. Then they shovelled sand into the hole. It was not until the "victim" was buried chest-high and stopped struggling that they took their leave. The young man was left behindm to talk to the woman while digging her out. In no time she was free, and the two left the beach hand in hand.


These young women are on their way to the Fairy Cave.

In another event the perpetrators were a group of young women and the victim was a young man. When the man had been put through the ordeal he, too, was dragged away by his female "torturer". In this case, we were told, it was the girl who fell in love with the boy and who invited her female mates to help with the sand burial.

Courtship Among the Lisu

The sand burial is a form of courtship for the Lisu people living in the Nujiang Canyon. In fact, it is to them a little bit like what baptism is to Westerners. The Lisu are born nature worshippers who believe that everything in the world has a soul which is controlled by sundry deities, that sickness and disaster are the workings of these deities, and that the human body is tainted by sins and defilements. Because the purity of love tolerates no amount of sin and defilement, the body of one's sweetheart should be washed with clean and pure sand from the Nujiang River.

Between young couples, sand burial is merely one part of the courtship ritual. A new partner has to be found if the one buried refuses the other's proposal of love. But if a girl gives her consent during the burial, she has to be put through the test of the "sacred arrow". That is, she has to stand with a bowl of rice topped with a raw egg poised on her head, and allow her suitor to stand several metres away and shoot at the egg with a crossbow - quite a hair-raising scene!

By the side of a cliff we saw three young ladies standing there with bowls balanced on their heads. Several metres away stood their sweethearts, with bows which they had inherited from their ancestors. Presently they took the bows from their waists, caught the bowstrings with both hands and with a jerk of their bodies brought them into the lock devices of the bows. Then they took the arrows from their turbans, tentatively aimed them at their targets, and placed them into the grooves of their respective bows. Holding their breath, they lifted the bows and aimed them at the sky, and then lowered them slowly. With a twang the arrows were off, hitting the targets and sending the egg yolk splashing all over the bowls of rice.

This dangerous way of expressing love is beyond my comprehension, for, obviously, a mistake could have fatal consequences. But I was worried for no reason. Such accidents are unheard of in this corner of the world. Lisu men never leave home without bringing along their crossbow as a weapon for self-defence, and they have been well trained in the art of archery since childhood.

Having stood the test of their love's "sacred arrow", the young couples drank a toast and took a vow, and thus were engaged. *Pipa* and bamboo-flute music began, and the young men and women launched into a merry dance. Couples started disappearing for trysts behind a riverside cliff, in the depths of a bamboo grove, or to the corner of the public square.

The Flower Festival of the Nu

The Nu people of Bingzhongluo Town in Gongshan County celebrate their Flower Festival on the 15th of the third lunar month in memory of a girl named Ah Rong. Ah Rong was a beautiful and gifted girl who made many contributions to her village. When she died in a cave, her body turned into a stone statue and a natural spring bubbled forth from that spot, thus the local people regard her as a "fairy", and call the cave the Fairy Cave. There being no highway connecting Gongshan and Bingzhongluo, we tramped along a riverside post road for two days and arrived just in time for the festival.

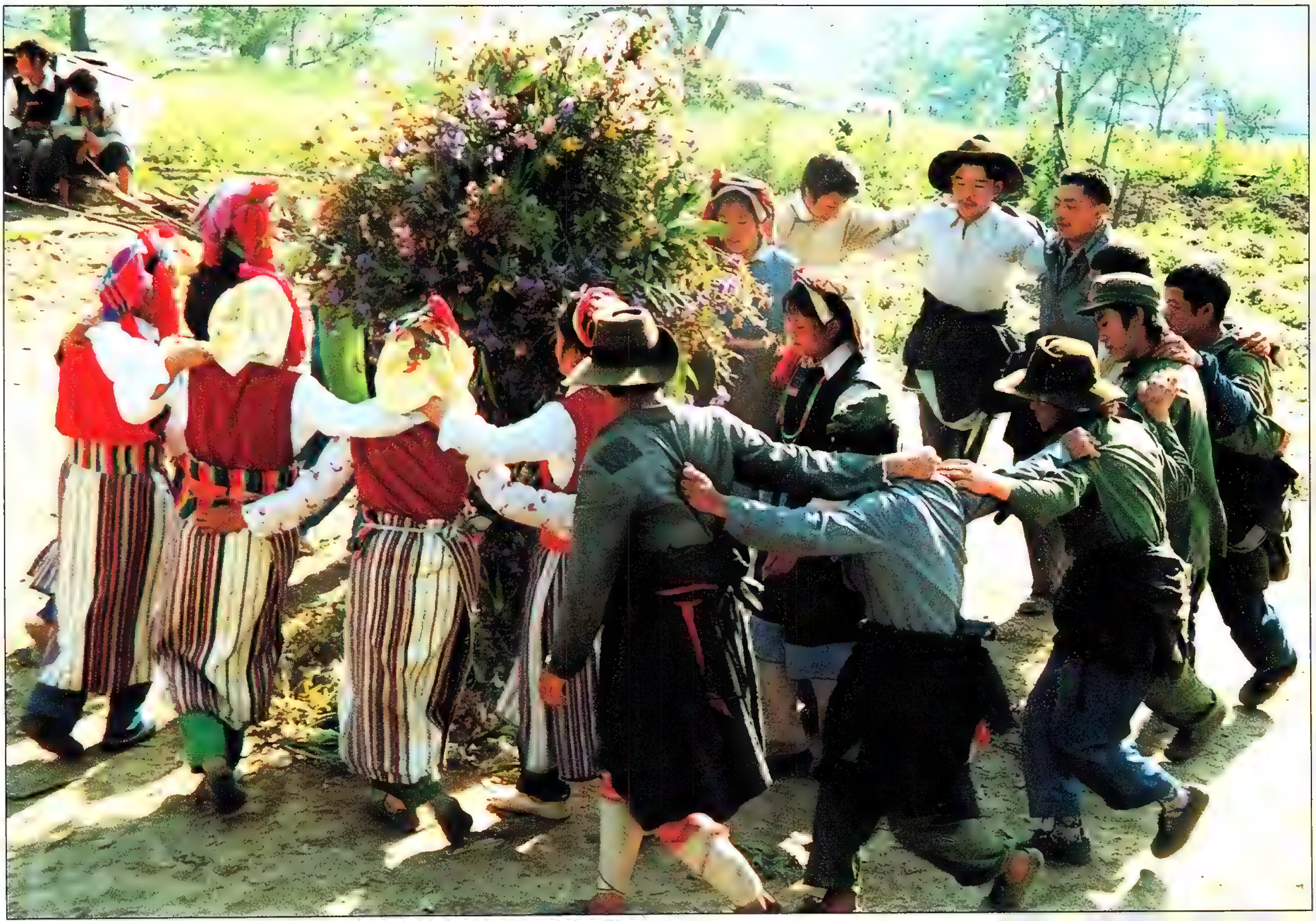
In the bright morning sun the local Nu people were making their way along a steep trail towards the Fairy Cave on Gongdan Cliff. They carried sacrificial objects and food on their backs and fresh flowers in their hands.

About a hundred metres from the cave there is a tableland under the shade of tall, ancient-looking trees. The tableland is actually the flat top of a tiny hill sandwiched between the snowy Gaoligong and Biluo mountains, and therefore makes a perfect holy site. This is where people converge from nearby villages for sacrificial services during the Flower Festival.

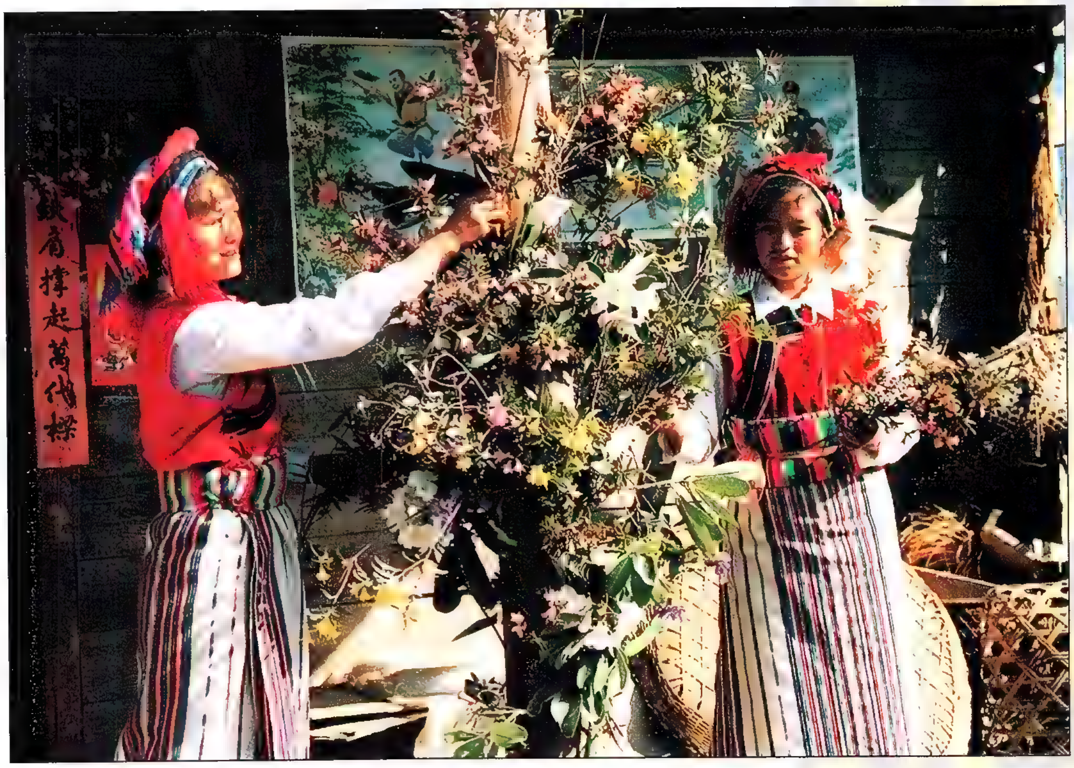
The altar was piled high with sacrificial objects. It was surrounded on three sides by musicians playing *suona* horns, drums and wooden fish (percussion instruments made of hollow wooden blocks). Old Buddhist monks in maroon-and-yellow robes recited mantras. In this region Tibetan Buddhism is followed by many residents.

Prayer flags were everywhere. To the left of the altar a large earthen mound was strung with white, blue and green flags and decorated with pine branches and fresh flowers. Ears of corn were used as flag pole spires. Everything here had a religious meaning: The transplanted pine branches mean good luck and longevity, corn symbolizes a good

(Continued on page 92)



Villagers dance and sing around a totem pole in this Nu mountain hamlet.



Returning from a visit to the Fairy Cave, a family decorates the totem pole in their courtyard with fresh flowers.

上海針織公司

Shanghai Knitting Corporation

Office Address: 88 Xi An Road, Shanghai
General Manager: Qian Feng
Tel: 5355535 Fax: (021) 5352740

中國針織工業之最

上海針織公司具有自營進出口權，是國內最大的針織企業，有近百年的出口歷史、技術管理水平最高、產品品種最全、出口創匯最高、產品銷往八十多個國家和地區，公司固定資產4億元人民幣，職工人數3.4萬，年出口1.5億美元。

公司主要產品有：針織內外衣、時裝、運動服裝、各類坯布、裝飾布、襪子、手套、針織機械、襪機、縫紉設備等。還經營染化料、輔料、儀器、儀表、房產、旅游、倉儲運輸、技術咨詢、會計諮詢等。

辦公地址：上海西安路88號
總經理：錢　　鋒
電話：5355535轉各部 傳眞：(021)5352740
公司出口業務一部經理：陸龍生
公司出口業務二部經理：毛培鑫
公司出口業務三部經理：許宏鳴
公司進口業務部：楊有華
機械工程分公司經理：季建平

The Corporation has the right for export business at its own and is the biggest knitting enterprise in China and has the export history about one hundred years. The corporation has the highest of management level, all kinds of products and highest of export foreign income. Our products are purchased by more than 80 countries and regions. The corporation has more than 34,000 workstaffs with fixed assets RMB 400,000,000 and annual export foreign imcome USD150 million.

Main products of the corporation: knitwears, fashions, sportswears, all kinds of fabric, ornament commodities, socks, gloves, knitting machines, socks machines, sewing equipment etc. The corporation also engages in business of dyeing materials, findings instrument, real estate, travel service, storage and transportation, technical inquiry, accoumting inquiry etc.

SHANGHAI

HOME TEXTILES

IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

HOMTEX S

上海市家用紡織品進出口公司

18 Chung Shan Road E. 1, Shanghai, China
Tel: 3218500 Fax: 0086-21-3290096
Cable: "HOMETEC" SHANGHAI

熊猫
Panda

天津億利達集團
TIANJIN ELITE GROUP

天津針織品進出口(集團)公司
TIANJIN KNITWEAR I/E (GROUP) CORP.

Tianjin Knitwear I/E (Group) Corp., formerly called Tianjin Knitwear I/E Corp., has 10 different departments, owns 2 subsidiary companies in the Tianjin Development zone, 18 directly-related enterprises, 16 joint-venture enterprises, 9 overseas enterprises and also controls 41 other various types of enterprises.

Our Tanggu Warehouse is situated in the Tianjin Development Zone and covers an area of 170,000 square metres. We have 21 storerooms with a storage area of 43,000 m^2 and an annual handling capacity of 63,000 tonnes. We have a 1.88-kilometre railway and two platform godowns fully equipped with an automatic monitoring system and modern communication facilities.

Tianjin Knitwear I/E (Group) Corp. mainly handles knitwear, cotton manufactured goods, woollen knitwear, textile products, silk products, garments plus a wide range of other products for import & export as approved by the State. We also handle machinery, instruments, raw materials, packaging materials, chemical products for the textile industry and other items. Our corporation also engages in local and foreign investment, advertising, tourism, real estate, ship rental and consultancy. Our various enterprises consist of joint ventures, co-operative ventures, entrepôt trading, barter trade, compensation trade, plus wholesaling and retailing.

Tianjin Knitwear I/E (Group) Corp. is the key component of the Tianjin Elite Group, an established company approved by both the State and the Tianjin Municipal Government. Dealing mainly in international trade, this corporation also handles finance, real estate, tourism, scientific research and more. The Tianjin Elite Group always puts their customers first and provides excellent service. We are always interested in developing co-operative relations with clients from overseas, and welcome all inquiries.

中國天津市大沽路86號
86 DAGU ROAD, TIANJIN, CHINA
電報掛號(CABLE): "KNITWEAR"TIANJIN
電傳(TELEX):234035 TJK CN
傳眞(FAX):310633, 310581

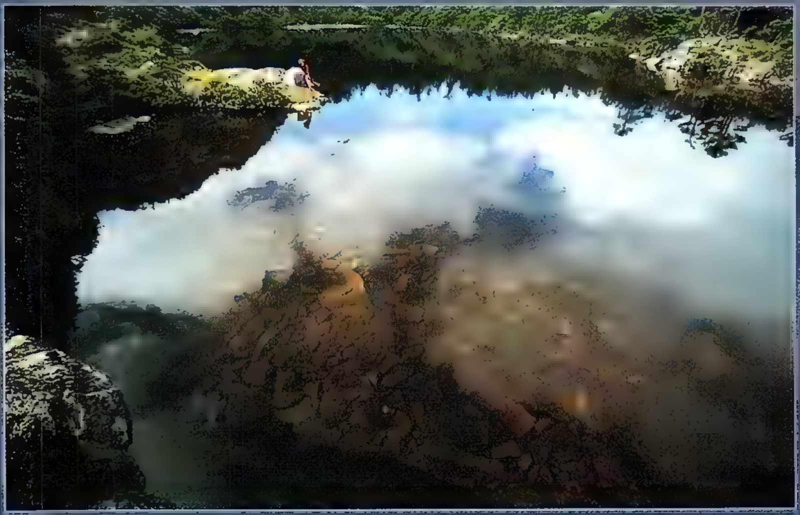
Wantex®
WANLA

We can offer you not only top-quality products, but much, much more.

SHANGHAI SILK
IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION
17 Zhong Shan Rd. East 1, Shanghai 200002, China Tel: 086-21-3215770 Tlx: 33059 CTSSB CN Fax: 086-21-3291757

Scaling Sichuan's Luoji Mountain

ARTICLE BY HUANG YANHONG



The water of Wucai Lake reflects all the colours of nature (by Han Yuanhua).

Luoji Mountain lies in the Liangshan District in southwestern Sichuan, about 17 kilometres south of Xichang, the major city in the area. Sprawling over 200 square kilometres, the mountain runs into Xichang as well as the counties of Puge and Dechang. Its main peak spirals upwards to a height of 4,359 metres, like the shell of a snail or the coiled bun of a woman's hair, which are what the two words "luo" and "ji" mean, respectively. Endowed with 72 lakes, hundreds of jagged peaks, extensive patches of azaleas, primeval fir forests and well-developed glaciers, the mountain is a rare combination of ancient glaciers and forests. Six hundred years ago, Marco Polo visited Luoji and exclaimed at its beauty.

Due to its limited tourist facilities, the mountain had always seemed unapproachable to me. But by the luckiest chance, my companions and I managed to secure the escort of a person named Han Yuanhua who knew Luoji very well, and thanks to him we ended up spending a few unforgettable days on the mountain.

King of the Mountain

Han Yuanhua was a very keen photographer from Xichang, so keen that he resigned from his government job and decided to make a living by being a photographer. He had travelled all over the Liangshan District, which is an area where the Yi minority live, and had taken a huge amount of photographs. The most numerous and the best of the lot were of Luoji Mountain. After scaling the mountain 30 times, he had not only countless pictures and stories, but had also earned the nickname "Mountain King", which was given to him by local photographers.

We first met Han in Xichang, where he showed us his works. We were dazzled by all the colourful lakes golden grasslands and treacherous peaks, further brought to life by his vivid descriptions. As it happened to be autumn – when the colours are at their most beautiful – we decided to go up the mountain then and there.

The towering peaks of Luoji Mountain (by Zhong Dakun)

After having been up Luoji 30 times, Han knew the routes, scenic sites and weather like the back of his hand, and he started at once to arrange transport, food and other essentials such as rain gear. It may sound unbelievable, but we agreed to meet again after a mere couple of hours to set off towards Baibaiding at the foot of Luoji Mountain.

Baibaiding was our base camp. At 2,600 metres above sea level and covering around 2,600 hectares of land, Baibaiding is home to an Yi village. Every house was surrounded by a fence made of wooden stakes and bamboo. From a distance the fences looked as if they were all linked up and the village resembled a neatly-patterned maze.

We imposed ourselves upon a family, and I'm sure that our warm welcome was due to Han's mastery of the Yi language, and also perhaps our friendly faces. On hearing that we had not eaten yet, our host started to prepare some food for us: He threw some potatoes onto the coals of his fire, skewered some chillis and roasted them before cutting them into pieces. Then he put the chillis into a bowl with some salt, used a knife to grate a bit from a small piece of tree root, and finally poured in a ladle of cool spring water. With that, the soup was ready and my friend Liu Yang grabbed it to have the first sip. He was all praise. I tried it and also found it quite delicious. Han told us that the local Yi people used that tree root to add flavour to their food like our M.S.G., only the root tasted even better. We had a wonderful meal of piping hot potatoes and cold, spicy "Luoji soup".

An Yi woman living on Luoji Mountain (by Zhong Dakun)

After the meal, we began our ascent up the mountain. Han had warned us that the going would be hard. To help ease our difficulties, Han hired three villagers and two horses from the village who would shoulder all our food and other provisions such as quilts. We agreed on a fee of eight yuan a day per porter.

We started off from Baibaiding at noon, heading upwards along Liangshuigou Gully. After crossing a narrow wooden bridge, we em-

The mountain is covered in snow in winter (by Han Yuanhua).

barked upon our first steep climb up a horse path through a forest. The porters did not seem to feel the weight of their loads at all, while we photographers soon began puffing, despite the fact that we were only carrying our cameras. I felt so embarrassed that each time I ran out of steam I tried to hide it by poking around with my camera. Finally, we stopped and rested on a grassland at an elevation of almost 3,000 metres before climbing on. We continued over to Jianshanzui and finally arrived at a place called Anzizude, our campsite for our two nights on the mountain. "Anzizude" are Yi words which mean the land where a certain kind of grass grows. The term gradually became the name of the place after it was turned into a breeding ground for livestock.

It was totally dark now. We followed the horses into a cowshed, which already housed a herd of cattle and their owners, who had got there before us. Luckily these men and the owner of our horses came from the same village and, as we had travelled so far to get here, all 12 people and their animals squeezed into the tiny space. We lit a fire to boil water and cook our meal as we chatted. It was fun, but as that was the first time I'd ever spent a night with so many people and animals crammed around me, for a long while I had trouble falling asleep.

A tiny mountain village lies under a blanket of snow (by Han Yuanhua).

Cosmic Rocks

At daybreak, the first people to get up were our porters, who brought back a pail of spring water from somewhere, added wood to the dying fire and started preparing breakfast. We had not hired them to wait on us like this, so I came out of my cold bed and joined them.

It was raining and blowing hard outside, and the falling icy water felt like needles. The strange thing was that all the other photographers agreed that you could take good pictures in such rainy weather. What could I do but open my mini fold-up umbrella, stuff my camera into my leather jacket and go out into the rain and wind.

It was so windy that my umbrella was blown backwards, and I tried to cover my camera as best as I could. After over an hour of laborious walking, the rain gradually stopped. We found a shelter against the wind and rested. Han, however, was squatting on the slope looking for something. After a while he picked up a piece of stone and rinsed it in a pool. When he brought it back we were all amazed - the rock had two larger ends but a smaller middle and was made up of layers of reddish brown and white. Han told us that this was the only place he had seen these rocks on all of Luoji Mountain. Hearing this, everybody left the shelter and starting to dig around, looking for more. When we came back together after half an hour, no one was empty-handed. Someone then came up with the brilliant idea of taking the rocks back to town to sell. Making a profit should be no problem. This triggered the wish that was lurking behind our cameras - to make big money. Another person then said, "But to sell them we need to think of a good name." Everybody came up with suggestions and in the end we picked Liu Yang's "Cosmic Rock", which sounded mysterious and also suggested unexpected fortunes.

Buckwheat is grown on Luoji Mountain (by Zhong Dakun).

Staring at this pile of stones which could soon turn into money, we found ourselves facing a new dilemma: They were hardly lightweight, and eight yuan a day just did not include carrying rocks. Finally, each of us picked one of the smallest and left with regret.

When photographers are at work, staying together is never a good idea, so after a picnic at the mouth of Mahuanggou Gully, each went his own way. Some stayed there to shoot the steep, magnificent Zhongtianmen

This is called Shisun (Stone Bamboo Shoot) Peak (by Leng Dengyi).

Trees and moss cover the mountain (by Liu Yang).

(Central Heavenly Gate); some went back to Dongtianmen (East Heavenly Gate) to wait for the right clouds to come along; and Liu Yang and I moved upwards along Mahuanggou. At Zhongtianmen, a pair of old China fir trees flanked the way, like guards keeping watch. The gully was covered with bizarre rocks and dense forests. We took pictures as we walked along. Han had asked one of the porters to go with us, who explained things to us and was good company.

It took us almost two hours to get out of the gully, and when we did we came face to face with a very steep slope which was covered with broken rocks. I braced myself and started climbing. I had really grown too heavy for this kind of thing, but the other two were taking it in stride. I puffed and grumbled my way up and was on the verge of giving up a few times. But Liu Yang had come all this way from northern China and I really did not want to let him down.

After stumbling up this dreadful slope and through a pass, we came upon something very unexpected - a large stretch of flat grassland. Covering tens of thousands of square metres, this was the largest plain on the mountain. It was called Jichangping, meaning airport park, as it was said to be able to hold over a dozen helicopters. But being wide and open and close to 4,000 metres, the plain was unbearably windy, and it was raining hard as well. I had immense trouble trying to move ahead against the wind. Even though I was leaning forward at an incredible angle, I was still stuck in the same place. Liu Yang, who had hardly used his camera these couple of days, was very impressed and kept pressing his shutter.

I managed to summon my last bit of artistic spirit and look around me. Liu did have a point: The bushes were blown almost to the ground, and the strangest view of clouds soared past under our feet. But having hardly any strength left, I just barely managed to take a few pictures and that was all I could do.

We finally reached Wucai (Multicoloured) Lake. I lay on the earth by the lake, too tired to even look around. With such beautiful water by my side and the sword-like peaks of Luoji towering over me, my only wish was to go home as quickly as possible.

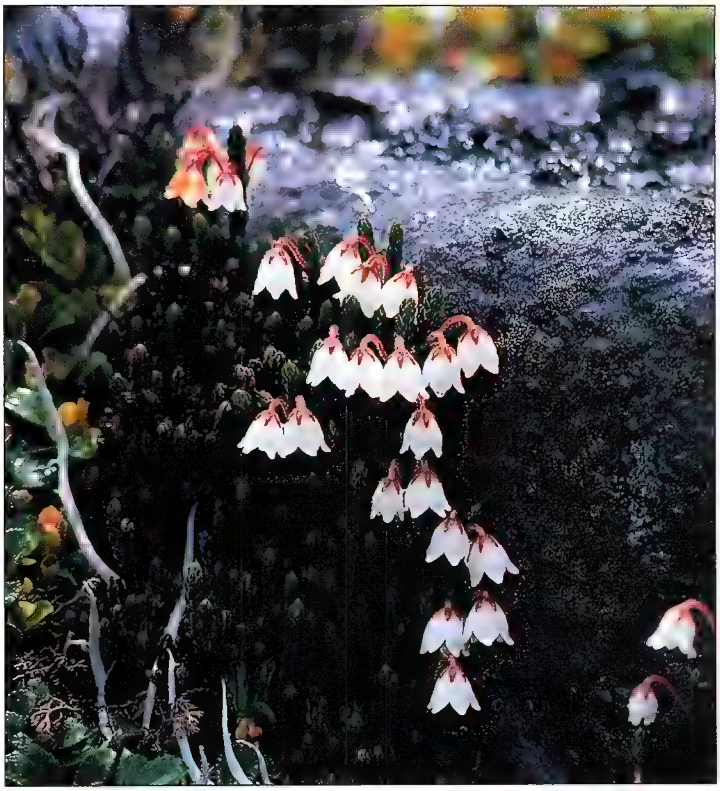
Tempt Me Not

Fortunately, things greatly improved upon our descent from Wucai Lake. Going downhill with the wind at my back restored my confidence, especially the trip across Jichangping where the wind practically pushed us forward. It was totally dark when we got down the treacherous stony slope. Our porter lit the way with his torch, but still I slipped and fell down quite a few times. It was also quite scary groping our way in the dark through the dense woods of Mahuanggou Gully. I didn't doubt for a moment that, should we bump into some prowling wild animal, I would be its first course. We walked on for a while and finally reached Anzizude. While we were still a few hundred metres from the cowshed, we could see the torchlights of the rest of our party. After yelling at each other across the open field, the three of us, dripping wet, got a triumphant reception and were ushered into the cowshed.

The first thing we did was to take off our wet clothes and shoes and dry them on the fire. Han listened to our story while cooking our meal, and tried to point out what we had missed. Just a hundred metres from Wucai Lake, he said, there was a lake with a rock that resembled a tortoise. And if we could have just pushed ourselves a little bit harder, we could have seen the largest lake on the mountain, which is surrounded by marshlands and where there is a broken fir tree once struck by lightning. The scene had a terrifying atmosphere, he said, like the aftermath of a battle with the gods. It was a shame that we missed it. He then started telling us of the previous summer, when he camped out at the foot of Tuofeng Peak. It was totally dark except for the bright moon, and the atmosphere was frightening yet mysterious and romantic. I knew he was trying to rouse us to go up the mountain again, but I was not tempted.

Still, it was no wonder that Han was trying to impress us further, as the mountain had so many wonderful places to visit. Limited by time and our own strength, we just could not see them all. Regretfully, the next day we bid Luoji Mountain farewell and promised that we would be back.

Translated by Megina Kwan



These beautiful flowers grow on Luoji Mountain (by Leng Dengyi).

People of the Yi minority live amidst Luoji's lakes and forests (by Han Yuanhua).

Being one of the biggest toy I/E corporations in China, we have advanced technology and equipment plus years of experience in management and in designing our own products. Our best-selling lines include: metal and plastic flexible toys (friction-type & clock-work toys, battery-operated toys, radio-control, voice-control and light-control electronic toys), stuffed animals, dolls, wooden toys, musical toys, inflatable toys, children's vehicles, toy parts, motors and more. We welcome the opportunity to trade with business people from all over the world and to engage in the processing of supplied materials, manufacturing according to given designs or samples, and participating in joint ventures or other co-operative arrangements.

®

Shanghai Toys Import and Export Corporation
165 Pu An Road, Shanghai, China Tel: 3262640 Fax: 3112761, 3203353 Cable: "CHINATOYS" Shanghai Tlx: 33037 CN

"AVIATION" BRAND BAGS & SUITCASE

Import & Export: Cloth and rubber shoes, rubber shoes, sport shoes, slippers
and shoes made of all kinds of materials, caps, travel bags (schoolbags excluded), suitcases, work gloves, etc.

經營布膠鞋、球鞋、全膠鞋、運動鞋、塑料鞋、塑料拖鞋等各種材料製成的鞋類、帽、旅遊包袋（不含書包），箱類和勞工手套等進出口業務。

GZLI

廣州輕工業品(集團)鞋帽箱包進出口公司

Guangzhou Light Industrial Products Group Footwear, Headgear, Suitcases & Bags Import & Export Company

法人代表：李偉全經理 Legal Representative: Li Wei Quan (Manager)
地址: 中國廣州市長堤路87號 Add: 87, The Bund, Guangzhou, China 電話Tel: 3337522, 3337550, 3338287, 3323314
電報Cable: INDUSTRY GUANGZHOU 電傳Tlx: 441073 GZLIF CN
圖文傳眞Fax: 3337697, 3339145

"SNOW" BRAND FOOTWEAR

天津土產進出口公司 TIANJIN NATIVE PRODUCE IMP. & EXP. CORP.

[illegible] source of light and [illegible]

[illegible] the designing and making of candles. [illegible] illumination, [illegible] developed [illegible] Chinese [illegible] packages show beauty and novelty in design [illegible] bright colours and can be used for [illegible] When candles that are harmonized with the surroundings are lit, they create a pleasant atmosphere [illegible] and grandeur.

"Sunflower" candles are made of high quality selected materials of good quality and are characterized by their attractive shapes, many varieties and bright flames. The popular types for export are tapers, [illegible] pagodas, spirals and fancy candles etc. These candles are available in beautiful packages that also make them ideal gifts to friends.

Orders are welcome and the processing of any supplied samples or any supplied materials is accepted.

[illegible]

TIANJIN NATIVE

Manager: Daisy Wang (Business Dept. No. 6) Add: 33 Harbin Road, Tianjin, China Tel: 3314754, 3316421 Fax: (022) 3314754 Cables: "NCNPC" Tianjin Telex: 23405[illegible] TJNPC CN Post code: 300041
經理：王國欣（業務六部） 地址：中國天津哈爾濱道三十三號 電話：(022) 3314754 3316421 傳真：3314754 電掛：天津0427 電傳：234051 TJNPC CN 郵編：300041

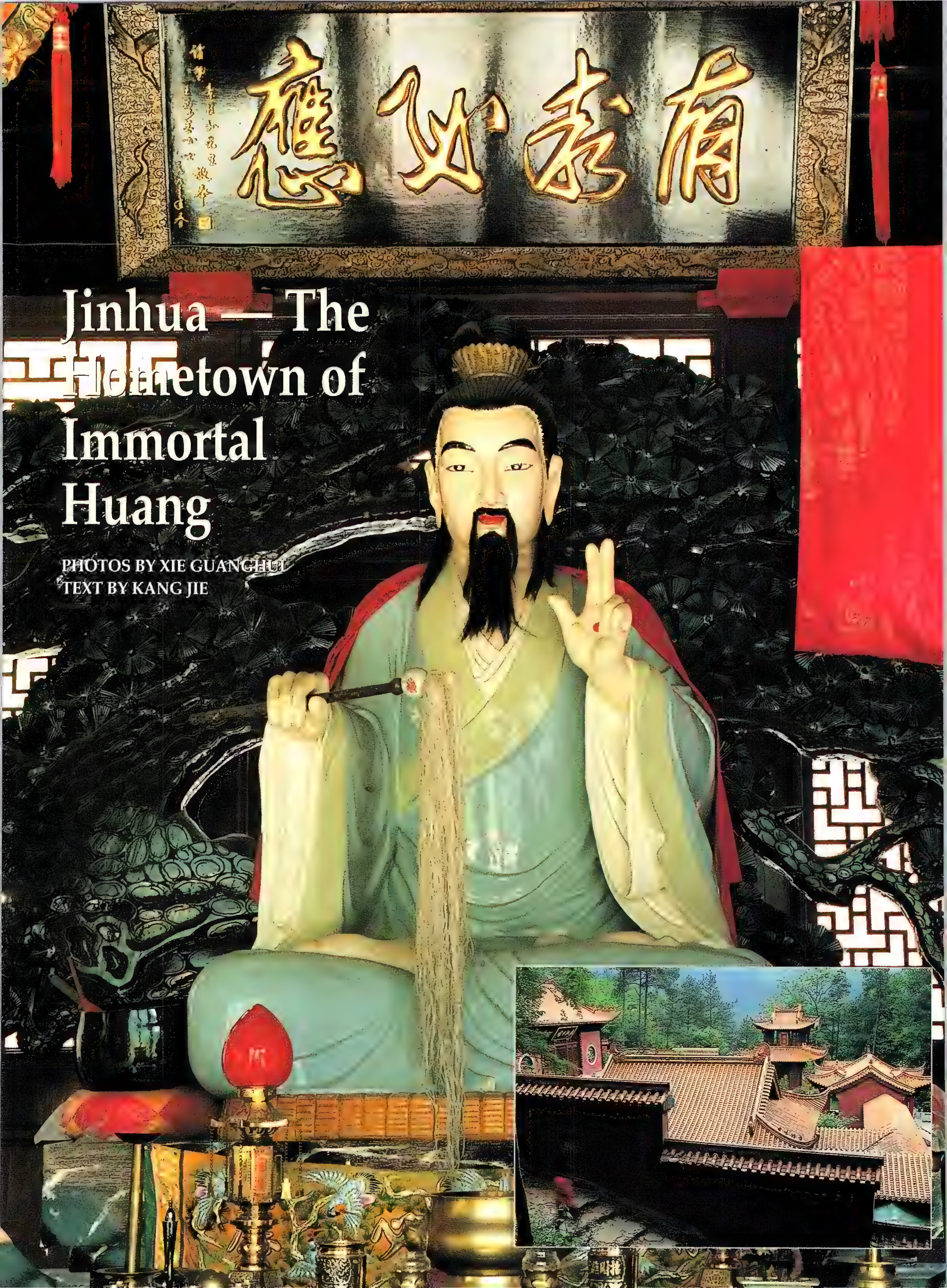
江蘇省東星進出口(集團)股份有限公司

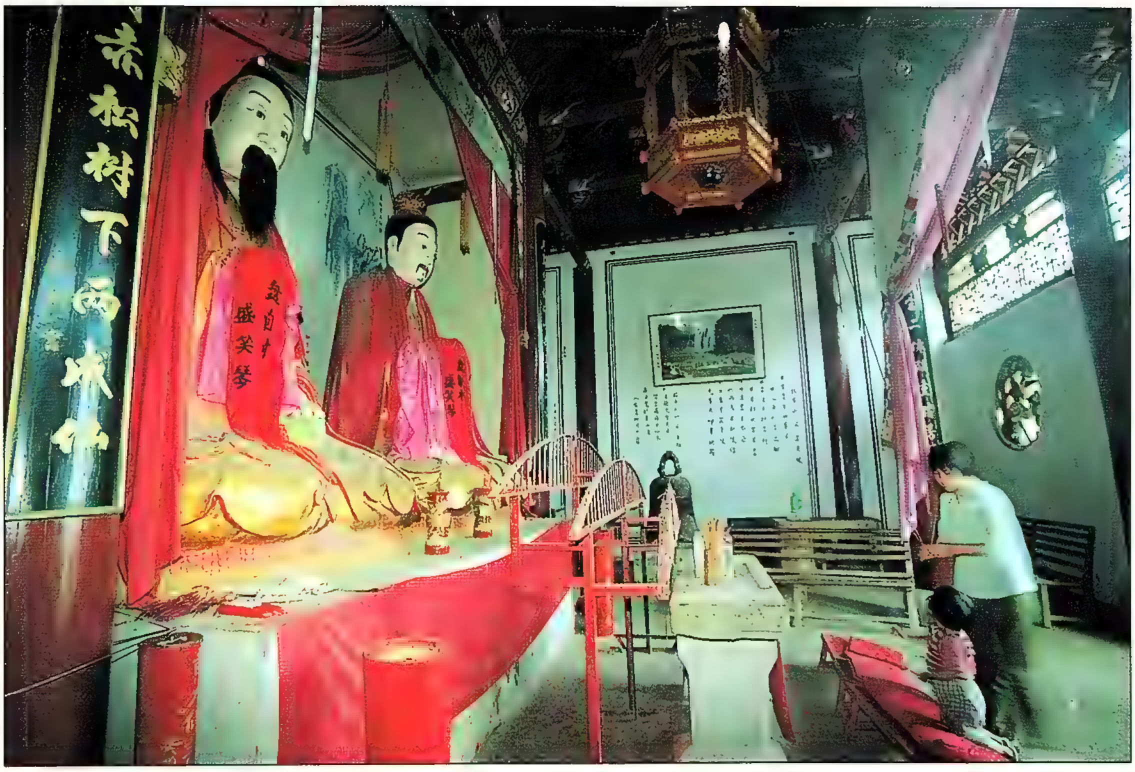
Jiangsu Eastar Import & Export
Group Corporation

Add: 405-4, Mo Chou Road, Nanjing, China
Zip code: 210004 Cable: BYPRODUCTS NANJING
Telex: 34148 ABPNJ CN 342282 ABPNJ CN
Fax: (025)6616141 6616142 6613256 6613257 Tel: 6617488

Jinhua — The Hometown of Immortal Huang

PHOTOS BY XIE GUANGHUI
TEXT BY KANG JIE





The statue of Immortal Huang enshrined in Jinhua Temple (1) ■ A view of Jinhua Temple (2) ■ Erxian (Two Immortals) Hall in Chisong Temple (3) ■ This tablet records the conferring of honorary titles on the Huang brothers by the Song emperor (4). ■ Chisong Temple was built on the spot where Huang Chuping became an immortal (5).

At the mention of Jinhua, the first thing that comes to a Chinese person's mind is perhaps Jinhua ham, a local specialty. Few people, however, know that it is also the hometown of Immortal Huang, a man who practised Taoism here and became a local god.

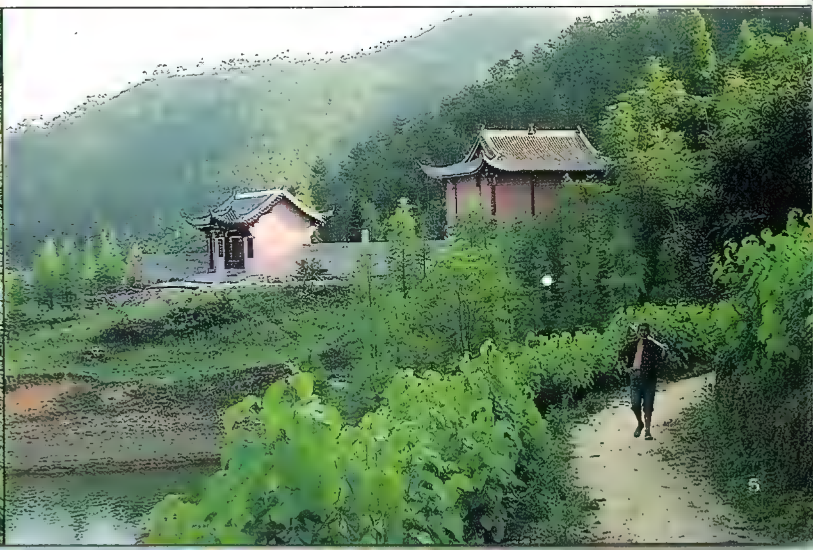
As a city with a history of 1,700 years, Jinhua boasts many ancient architectural structures, including Bayong Tower built in 494, Tianning Temple built between 1008 and 1016, and the former mansion of Li Shixian, a general in the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851-1864).

The mountain and river scenery around Jinhua is unique, and the historical sites and scenic spots related to the stories of Immortal Huang are particularly interesting. Part of the ruins of Baoji Temple, also known as Chisong (Red Pine) Temple, can still be seen at a mountain pass near a village also called Chisong. Opposite to the temple is Woyang (Reclining Sheep) Mountain, believed to be where Immortal Huang "Shouted at rocks and turned them into sheep". At the back of the temple lies the legendary Liandan (Making Immortality Pills) Hill, on which Immortal Huang made immortality pills with his elder brother. Others, like Jinhua Temple, Shishi (Stone Lion) Cave, Shengshi (Holy Stone) Hill and Yuxian (Encountering Immortals) Rock, all have similar tales related to Immortal Huang.

Actually all the tales are about both Immortal Huang and his elder brother, who were together known as the Two Immortals. Originally named Huang Chuping, Immortal Huang was born in a village about 10 kilometres from Jinhua in the year 328. His brother, Huang Chuqi, was 10 years his senior. When he was 15, Huang Chuping met a Taoist immortal named Chisongzi,who gave him instructions on how to develop his mind towards great concentration. He read sutras diligently for many years and finally mastered the magical skill of being able to turn a sheep into stone or vice versa.

Meanwhile, his brother spent 40 years looking for Chuping before he finally found him again, thanks to the help of a Taoist priest. Having learned that Chuping had become an immortal, the elder brother kowtowed to his younger brother and asked him to accept him as his disciple. Afterwards, the two brothers practised Taoism and made immortality pills together on Jinhua Mountain.

When Huang Chuqi had also become an immortal, the two brothers — the younger riding on a crane while the elder sat on a deer — ascended to Heaven carried by the clouds. They were ever after greatly revered by the villagers and were regarded as the Two Immortals, with Huang Chuping known as Immortal Huang. Later, Chisong Temple was constructed on the spot where they ascended to Heaven, to worship the two immortals and their master. One of the most popular temples in Zhejiang and frequented by continuous worshippers, it once ranked first among all the Taoist temples in southern China and was given an honorary title by imperial mandate. In the mid-1100's during the Song Dynasty, Huang Chuqi and his brother were postumously granted high-ranking titles. The tablets which record these events still stand at Jinhua Temple.



Enjoy Brisk Sakes with Shanghai Light Lnd. Prod. I/E Corp.

Founded in 1956, Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. I/E Corp. has had total exports of more than US$7 billion over the past three decades.

With hundreds of affiliated manufacturers, dozens of joint-ventures and liaison offices world-wide, Shanghai Light Ind. seeks to offer prompt and reliable supply of various light industrial products, backed by its wholly-owned subsidiaries:

Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. I/E (Pudong) Corp. (shoes, luggage, toys, tools, etc.)	Fax: 0086-21-8811933 Tel: 8891350
Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. (Bicycle & Sewing Machine) I/E Corp. (bicycles, sewing machines, tools, etc.)	Fax: 0086-21-3234348 Tel: 3216858
Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. I/E (Harvest Trading) Corp. (enamelware, aluminium ware, etc)	Fax: 0086-21-3295710 Tel: 3216858
Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. (Household Wares) I/E Corp. (vacuum flasks and other containing items, glassware, etc.)	Fax: 0086-21-3210005 Tel: 3216858
Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. (Garments) I/E Corp. (garments, etc.)	Fax: 0086-21-2186550 Tel: 2186558
Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. (Electric Appliances) I/E Corp. (electrical household appliances, electric tools, electric bulbs)	Fax: 0086-21-3295559 Tel: 3216858
Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. (Building Materials) I/E Corp. (bakelite accessories, building materials, flashlights, batteries, etc.)	Fax: 0086-21-3216669 Tel: 3216858
Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. (Stainless Steel Products) I/E Corp. (stainless steel products, etc.)	Fax: 0086-21-3299077 Tel: 3216858
Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. (General Merchandise) I/E Corp. (locks, zippers, pressure & hurricance lanterns, kerosene lamps, etc.)	Fax: 0086-21-3291022 Tel: 3216858
Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. (Hardware) I/E Corp. (hardware, smoking & sewing accessories, knives & scissors, etc.)	Fax: 0086-21-3211953 Tel: 3216858
Shanghai Light Ind. Prod. I/E (Sunrise Trading) Corp. (homeware, garments, toys, domestic sales, etc.)	Fax: 0086-21-3241335 Tel: 3241058
Shanghai Lightex International Trade Co., Ltd. (foreign trade in the Pudong Wai Gaoqiao Free Trade Zone)	Fax: 0086-21-3299881 Tel: 3216858
Household Chemicals Division (cleansers, cosmetics, spectacles, sunglasses, etc.)	Fax:0086-21-3214055 Tel: 3216858
Sports Goods Division (travelling equipment, toys, sports goods, etc.)	Fax: 0086-21-3234403 Tel: 3216858

SLI

SHANGHAI LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.
209 Yuanmingyuan Rd., Shanghai 200002, China
Cable:"INDUSTRY" SHANGHAI Tel:0086-21-3216858
Fax: 0086-21-3290632, 3291590   Telex: 33054, 30308 INDUS CN

Shanghai Sheng Tai International Trade Corp. deals in "decor" brand drawer locks, door locks, padlocks, burglar-proof automobile locks, and other hardware (bolts, hinges, fastening pieces, etc.). The reliable quality and top security provided by our products has given our company an excellent reputation abroad.

In addition, we can do processing according to customer's samples and drawings, and we welcome all inquiries and negotiations.

decor

Shanghai Sheng Tai International Trade Corp.

Add: 16/F., Bai Shu Mansion, 1230 Zhongzhan Bei Yi Lu,
Shanghai 200437, ChinaFax: 0086-21-5444710
Tlx: 33218-STEA-B-CN

<China Tourism> Pictorial Bound Volume

The Most Comprehensive Source Book on China

The Most Authoritative Reference Guide for Tourism Trade

The 14-years-old <China Tourism> Pictorial has long been known for its top quality photos and in-depth reports on the culture, people, places as well as tourism products and facilities of China.

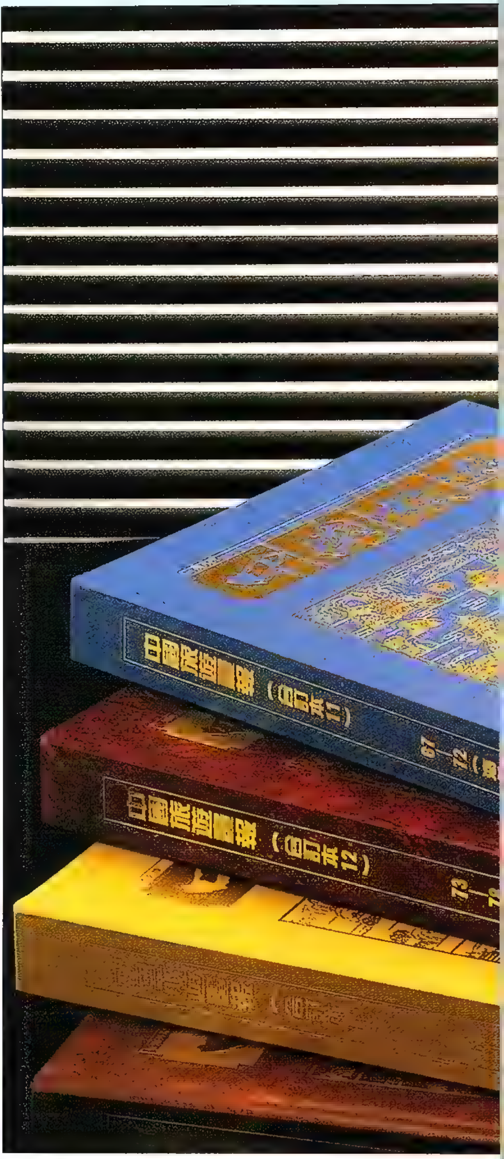
It has become an indispensable reference guide to leaders in the tourism trade who rely on it for better insight into trade resources and opportunities, as well as for up-grading practitioner's knowledge and service.

Bound volumes are now available at reduced package rates -- an opportunity not to be missed by those who are serious about their trade.

Package Discount For Collectors Set of 17 Volumes *at* **30% off**

Original Price *HK$2,450*

Reduced Price *HK$1,715*. While stock lasts



Over 18,000 top quality images

Over 1,000 in-depth reports

Over 2.2 million words of comprehensive information

Bound Volumes	Unit Price HK$
#10 (61-66)	$100
#11 (67-72)	
#12 (73-78)	
#13 (79-84)	
#14 (85-90)	$130
#15 (91-96)	
#16 (97-102)	
#17 (103-108)	$150
#18 (109-114)	
#19 (115-120)	
#20 (121-126)	
#21 (127-132)	
#22 (133-138)	
#23 (139-144)	$190
#24 (145-150)	
#25 (151-156)	
#26 (157-162)	

Discounts

Set of 17 volumes (#10-26): *30% off* *HK$2,450*, reduced to *HK$1,715.*

Set of 4 volumes (#10-13): *20% off* *HK$400*, reduced to *HK$320.*

Set of 7 volumes (#14-20): *15% off* *HK$990*, reduced to *$842.*

Set of 6 volumes (#21-26): *10% off* *HK$1,060*, reduced to *$954.*

Delivery: Volumes #10 to #20: immediate
Volumes #21 to #26: October 1994

Postage extra

MAJOR TOPICS LISTING

Bound Volume #10
61 Western Jiangsu
62 Guizhou
63 Northern Jiangsu
64 Xinjiang
65 Chengde
66 Northeastern Border

Bound Volume #11
67 China-wide Special
68 Southern Gansu
69 Hainan Island
70 Hangzhou
71 Henan
72 Xishuangbanna

Bound Volume #12
73 China-wide Special
74 Sichuan-Tibet Special
75 Huangguoshu Falls
76 Shandong Special
77 Beibu Gulf Special
78 Silk Road First Section Special

Bound Volume #13
79 China-wide Special
80 Jiangxi Special
81 Xinjiang Travel Special
82 Xinjiang Travel Special
83 Hulun Buir Grassland Special
84 Northern Guangdong

Bound Volume #14
85 China-wide Special
86 Beijing Special
87 Fujian Special
88 Guangxi Special
89 Northern Shaanxi
90 Southern Anhui

Bound Volume #15
91 Eastern Zhejiang
92 Gansu Corridor Special
93 Southern Jiangsu
94 Sichuan's Liangshan Mountains
95 Shanxi Special
96 Ningxia Special

Bound Volume #16
97 Hainan Special
98 Taiwan Special
99 Western Hunan
100 China-wide Special
101 Grand Canal (I)
102 Grand Canal (II)

Bound Volume #17
103 Western Hubei
104 Guizhou Special
105 Liaoning Special
106 Qinghai Special
107 Pearl River Delta
108 Yunnan's Hengduan Range

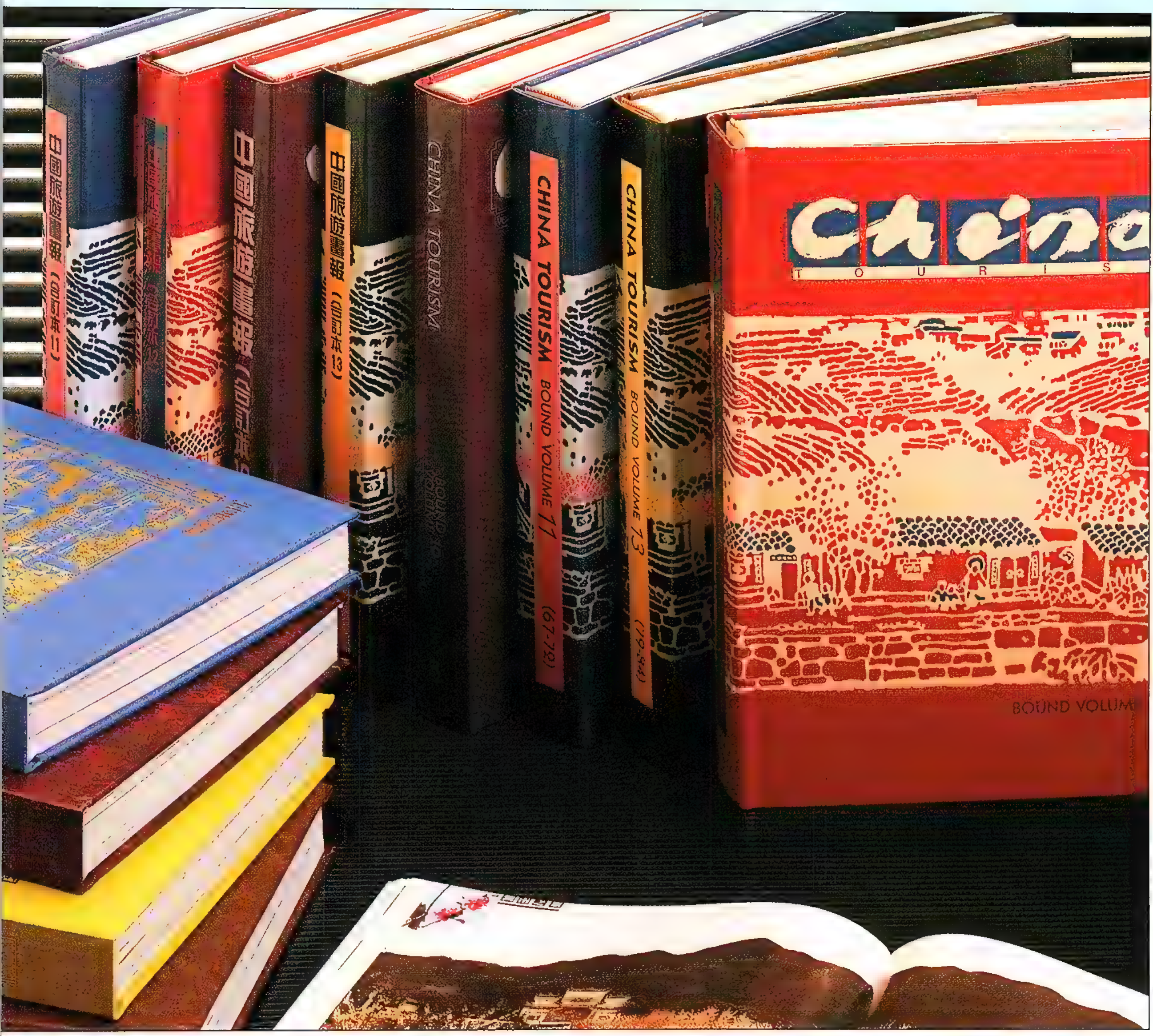
Bound Volume #18
109 China-wide Special
110 Sichuan Special
111 Wumeng Mountains
112 One day in China
113 New Destinations Special
114 Heilongjiang Special

Bound Volume #19
115 Southeast Gansu
116 Shanghai Special
117 Henan Special
118 Tibet Special
119 Southwestern Silk Road (I)
120 Southwestern Silk Road(II)

Bound Volume #20
121 Border Crossings Special
122 Central/Southern Hebei
123 Jilin Special
124 Beijing Special
125 Jiangxi Special
126 Taiwan Straits Special

Bound Volume #21
127 China-wide Special
128 Southern China
129 Southwestern Shangdong
130 Qinghai's River Source
131 Xi'an and Central Shaanxi
132 Along the Route of the Long March (I)

Bound Volume #22
133 Along the route of the Long March (II)
134 Special Tianjin
135 Jiangsu-Zhejiang
136 Central Yunnan
137 Qing Imperial Excursions to the north
138 Yangtse River Delta



<China Tourism> Pictorial Bound Volume Order form

Bound Volume #23

139 China-wide Special(I)
140 China-wide Special(II)
141 Xishuangbanna Special
142 Special Hangzhou
143 Ningxia Special
144 Hunan Special

Bound Volume #24

145 12th Anniversary Special
146 Northwestern Sichuan
147 Jiaodong Peninsula
148 Three Gorges of the Yangtse
149 Hometowns of Overseas Chinese
150 Hong Kong Special

Bound Volume #25

151 Chinese New Year
152 Sanxingdui Archeaological Site
152 Hainan Revisited
153 Voyages of Discovery
154 Wuhan Special
155 Shenzhen Special

Bound Volume #26

157 13th Anniversary Special
158 Summer Travel Special
159 Shennongjia in Hubei
160 Four Great Buddhist Mountains
161 Fujian Special
162 On the Trail of Mao Zedong

I would like to order the following bound volume(s):

Book Price: ☐ Set of 17 volumes (#10-26), total ________set, @set 1,715, total amount HK$ ________
☐ Set of 4 volumes (#10-13), total ________ set, @set 320, total amount HK$ ________
☐ Set of 7 volumes (#14-20), total ________ set, @set 842, total amount HK$ ________
☐ Set of 6 volumes (#21-26), total ________set, @set 954, total amount HK$ ________
☐ Volume #________ , total copies,total amount HK$ ________

Postage: ☐ Collect From Your Office
FREE at 24/F., Westlands Centre, 20 Westlands Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong
Tel: 561-8001(10 lines)
☐ Hong Kong Courier (Business & Industrial Areas Only)
3 volumn on less, HK$50 per delivery X ________delivery = $ ________
4 volumn or more, HK$100 per delivery X ________ delivery = $________
☐ Hong Kong Surface @volume $40 X ________ volumes = $ ________
☐ Macau, PRC, Taiwan Surface @volume $33 X ________volumes = $ ________
☐ Overseas Surface @volume$63 X ________volumes = $ ________
☐ Overseas Surface Registered @volume $74 X ________volumes = $ ________

Payment: ☐ Cheque enclosed (payable to: **HONG KONG CHINA TOURISM PRESS**)
☐ Please charge to my credit card: ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ American Express

Card No: ________ Expiry Date: ________ Signature: ________

Please fill in the following information in capital letters.

Name: (Mr/Ms) ________ Tel No: ________
Address: ________
____
Country/Region: ________ Date: ________

***Please return the above order form to:**

HK CHINA TOURISM PRESS 24/F., Westlands Centre, 20 Westlands Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

A Step Back in Time:

CCTV's Studios on the Shores of Taihu Lake

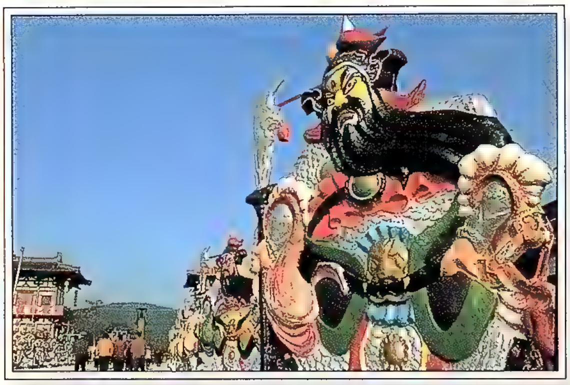
ARTICLES BY HUANG YANHONG

When the filming of the TV series *The Tang Emperor Minghuang* and the movie *Imperial Consort Yang* at China Central Television Station's studios near Taihu Lake in Jiangsu Province were over, a number of sets recreating the glory of the great Tang Dynasty (618-907) remained on the banks of the lake.

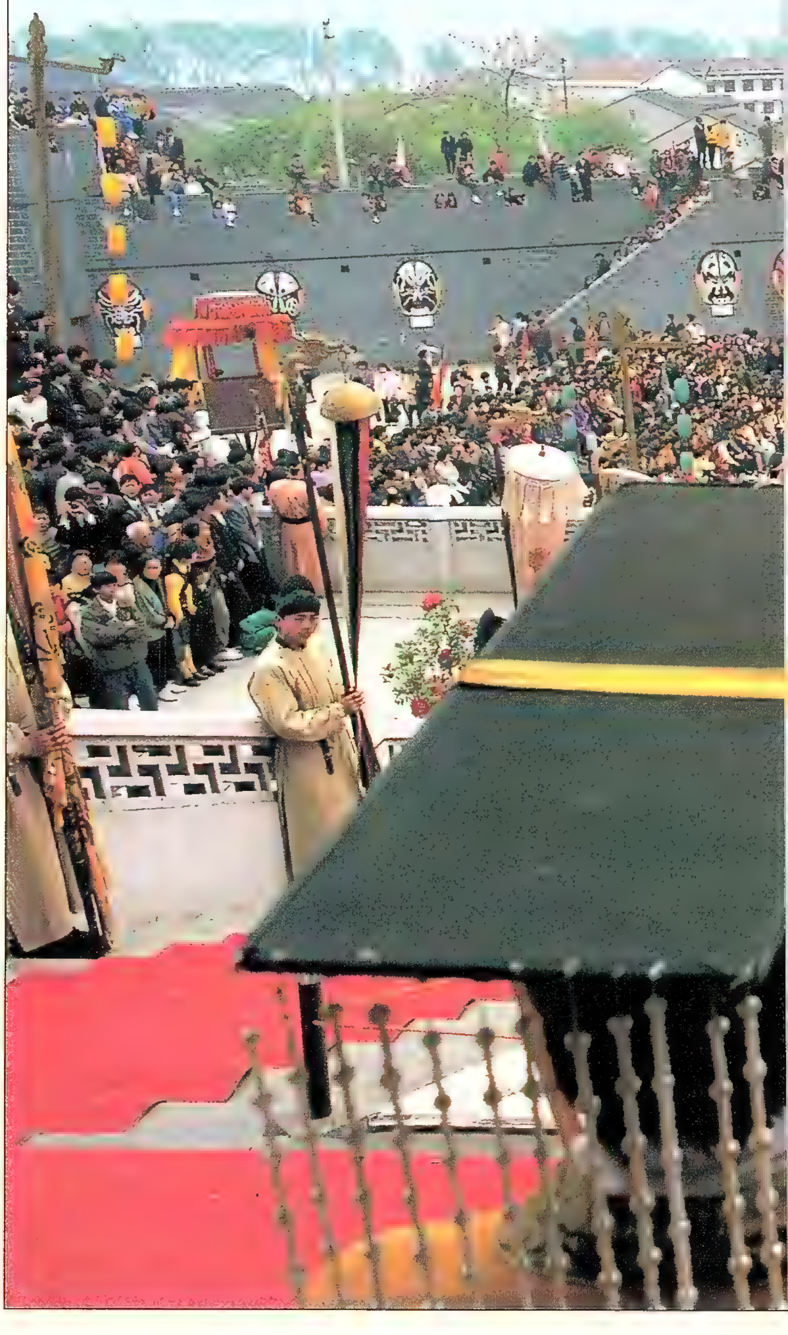
Later the 80-part TV series *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* was filmed on the same spot, leaving behind numerous remnants of history: an imperial palace, waterside camps and barracks, an ancient temple and 100 war junks.

Rather than let these spectacular sets go to waste, the studio has decided to open them up to tourists. In addition to the historical Chinese settings, a European City has also been built recently.

唐城


1

Painted statues of opera characters stand inside the gate at Tang City (1, by Jia Mingzu). ▨ *Actors playing Emperor Minghuang and Imperial Consort Yang of the Tang Dynasty review the grand spectacle of an imperial celebration from a palace hall (2, by Li Nan).*


2

Recreating the Glory of the Great Tang Empire

1

2

3

4

5

Tang City, which stands at Wulihu on the shores of Lake Taihu in Wuxi, is CCTV's centre for outdoor shooting of TV series with classical themes. It occupies 15 hectares of land, and the Tang-style buildings and structures at the centre take up 30,000 square metres in floor space.

Entering the Tang-dynasty palace in Tang City transports one back to the days of the Tang empire more than a thousand years ago. In the year 626, Li Shimin ascended the throne and began the Zhenguan reign, which brought the Tang empire to unprecedented glory and wealth. During that time, the economy prospered, culture flourished, the Silk Road was opened to direct traffic between China proper and Central Asia, and merchants from many parts of the world gathered in the capital of Chang'an. It was a period of music, dance, peace and prosperity.

This fragment of history is recreated in Tang City, where visitors can see replicas not only of the magnificent palace buildings, but also of the large-scale palace ceremonies and song and dance performances popular during the Tang Dynasty.

Following a steady stream of thousands of tourists who come every day, I visited Tang City with eager anticipation. An exhibition of Beijing opera masks was on display. Several dozen imposing and ferocious-looking statues of Beijing opera characters stood on either side of the path just inside the city's main gate. Armed with a halberd or a spear, each of them was more than 10 feet tall. Many tourists paused to take photographs with them.

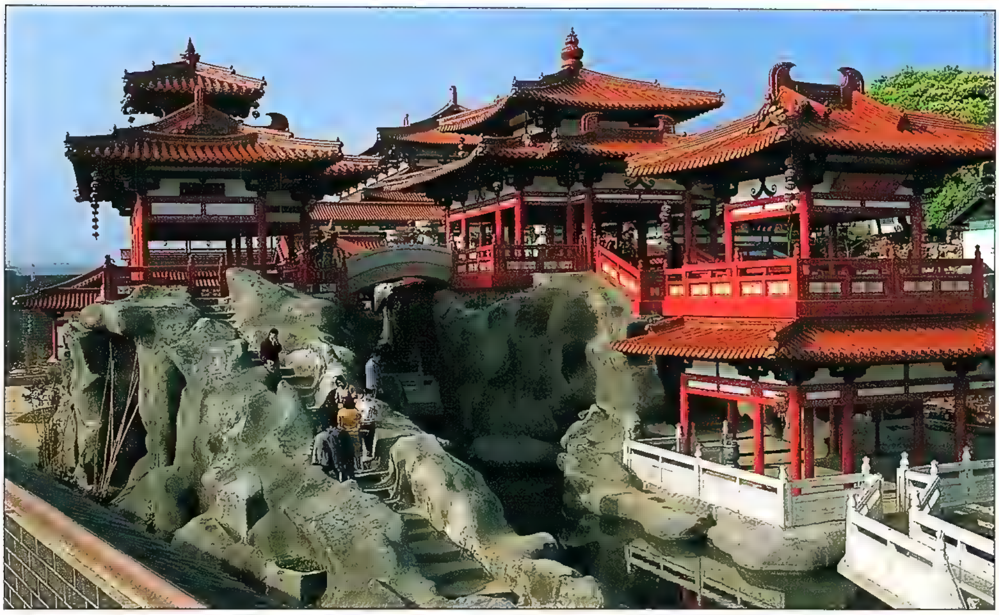
The first sight inside Tang City is a sculpture called An Immortal Collecting Dew, said to be the largest bronze statue in China. A clever commercial photographer had placed a model of an imperial carriage and small emperor's robes in front of the statue and was doing a brisk business taking photographs of children. Visitors with children queued up to have their youngster's photographs taken in the emperor's costume.

Next to An Immortal Collecting Dew is the newly built Imperial Garden. The beautifully designed pavilions, terraces, houses and winding corridors attracted many tourists. In the back of the garden is a life-size statue of Imperial Consort Yang. She was sculpted with a well developed body and finely chiselled features to portray her as a woman of unparalleled beauty. Two young men were having their

The Tang "emperor" takes a stroll with his empress and consorts among the populace (1, by Chan Yat Nin). ■ "Celebrating the Emperor's Birthday" – a dance (2, by Gu Zhuowei) ■ "Imperial Consort Yang" performs a tea ceremony (3, by Xie Guanghui). ■ A replica of the Imperial Consort's Bathing Pool at the famous Huaqing Pools in Xi'an (4, by Chan Yat Nin) ■ To make purchases at the ancient-style shops in Tang Street, shoppers have to pay in "ancient coins" (5, by Wang Miao).

1

2



3

photo taken with their arms around her waist. I quickly aimed my camera at them and took a photograph, to which I gave the title: "Two Young Men Fighting Over a Beauty".

The 110-metre-long Tang Street is a reproduction of a busy street in the city of Chang'an during the Tang Dynasty. The entrance to the street was guarded by sentries in Tang army uniforms. Anyone who wanted to buy things in the shops on this street had to pay in "ancient coins", which could be bought at a money exchange. All the shop attendants were dressed in ancient-style clothes, and their movements were equally classical. Many visitors were drawn to the tea ceremony being performed in the Pavilion of Lingering Fragrance, where one could take a rest and sip a cup of tea while watching how tea is prepared, as well as the etiquette involved in tea drinking. Strolling past the many ancient-style wine shops, restaurants, money exchanges, tea houses, cloth stores and even a Taoist temple, I felt as if time had moved backward and I really was walking down a street in the city of Chang'an some 1,000 years ago. Not having seen enough the first time, I went to Tang Street again the following day amidst a fine drizzle. I stood on the top floor of Taibai Wine Pavilion, a wine shop named after the famous poet Li Bai of the Tang Dynasty, and watched the colourful umbrellas of visitors in the street below as they moved along.

Next to Tang Street is a replica of Eaglewood Pavilion, where Li Bai composed poems in praise of the beauty of Imperial Consort Yang. There is a large open space, known as the Performance Terrace, between Eaglewood Pavilion and Lishan Pictorial Pavilion. Spectators' stands had been rigged up around the terrace, where visitors could watch the Tang Emperor's Birthday Celebration performed by the Tang City Art Troupe.

The pomposity and elaborate etiquette of the emperor's birthday celebrations were far beyond anything we can imagine today. When the celebration began at 3:00 in the afternoon, the largest open space in Tang City was crowded with visitors. Amidst sonorous music played on ancient instruments, "the emperor of the Great Tang" was escorted by a large retinue to the main hall of the palace. He spoke a few words in classical Chinese and conducted a ceremony in accordance with the traditional code of court etiquette. A song and dance performance then followed. Performed by "palace maids", the show marked the climax of the tour of Tang City. Spectators watched the ceremony and performance with great interest, probably because they were eager to see what the mighty emperor of a thousand years ago really looked like.

In addition to being a tourist attraction, Tang City is still used for making movies and TV films. There are three filming studios, and the palace halls are all equipped with audio, video and lighting control rooms. There is also a visitors' corridor, where one can watch the shooting of a movie or TV series through glass windows. Completed in 1990, Tang City has provided settings not only for *The Tang Emperor Minghuang* and *Imperial Consort Yang*, but also for several other TV series and programmes.

4

A young "emperor" dressed in an imperial yellow robe (1, by Yu Huitong) ■ Women tourists dress up like palace maids before having their photos taken (2, by Chan Yat Nin). ■ The Imperial Garden in the Tang palace (3, by Xie Guanghui) ■ A foreign tourist wants to see how it feels to wear the emperor's robes (4, by Chan Yat Nin).

三國城

While "young men of yesterday" ride on horses, young ladies of today prefer a car (1, by Lu Zhongqiu). The 80-part TV series, The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, *was filmed in the City of the Three Kingdoms. This scene depicts Cao Cao feasting at a banquet, not knowing that he has been tricked by Pang Tong, who advised him to tie his war junks together with iron chains (2, by Zhao Xinchang). The City of the Three Kingdoms is a setting of considerable scale. There are palace halls and high city walls as well as wall towers (3, by Gu Zhuowei). Cavalry men of the Kingdom of Wu crossing a long bridge (4, by Jia Mingzu)*

1

2

Heroes of the Three Kingdoms

3

4

In a waterside pavilion, Zhuge Liang concocts the clever ruse of collecting arrows from the enemy by rigging up straw figures on boats (1, by Zhao Xinchang). ▨ *A grand celebration at the Han Palace – an episode from* The Romance of the Three Kingdoms *(2, by Chen Cheng).* ▨ *The Temple of Sweet Dew was the setting for the episode where Liu Bei got married in the Kingdom of Eastern Wu (3, by Zhao Xinchang).* ▨ *Cao Cao's fleet of war junks is getting ready to cross the river and subjugate the Kingdom of Eastern Wu (4, by Wang Miao).*

Shooting of the 80-part series *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* was just wrapping up when I was there, but the 35-hectare City of the Three Kingdoms was still bustling with activity. Here one can see recreations of a magnificent king's palace from the State of Wu, the waterside camps of Cao Cao, and the Wu army, which all looked like the real thing. There is also a temple, a beacon tower and the Seven-Star Altar. Aided by these outdoor settings, the parts of the TV series describing Liu Bei's marriage, the burning of war junks at Chibi, collecting arrows from the enemy by tying straw figures on boats, and Zhuge Liang's verbal battle against a group of scholars, were all successfully and vividly filmed.

The Taihu Motion Picture and TV City has expanded gradually with the shooting of each TV series. A few new sets were added each time CCTV came to shoot a series. Construction of the City of the Three Kingdoms started in March 1993 and was put to use in November of the same year. It is the largest set in the Taihu Motion Picture and TV City.

When we arrived at the City of the Three Kingdoms, the "war" between the kingdoms had ended, but there were still reminders of it everywhere. In the palace of the Kingdom of Wu, we saw burned chariot wheels and boats, which had been left behind by the famous statesman Cao Cao's army after the burning of Cao's fleet of war junks at Chibi. It is said that the scene of the battle was very spectacular, with smoke billowing and flames leaping to the sky. The helicopter taking aerial shots virtually flew in smoke. To enable us to take photographs, a group of actors changed into ancient battle costume. Armed with swords and spears, they boarded the war junks and demonstrated a battle on Taihu Lake for us. The flotilla of war junks departed from the waterside camp of the Kingdom of Wu in an orderly formation, passed by the Seven-Star Altar, made a detour around the beacon tower and finally arrived at the waterside camp of Cao Cao.

We went ashore at the camp, climbed to a height and obtained a commanding view of Cao Cao's entire waterside camp. One of the two dozen war junks anchored there looked more impressive than the others. About 30 metres long and 10 metres wide, it was Cao Cao's own flagship.

After watching the mock battle on the lake, we were fortunate to be given a cavalry demonstration. The mounted warriors, dressed in armour and armed with spears, galloped back and forth along the path leading to the war junks. Their demonstration allowed us to visualize what it was like when brave warriors went to battle in ancient times.

When the City of the Three Kingdoms is open to tourists in the future, there will be altogether 10 attractions, including the re-enactment of Liu Bei's marriage, "The Empty City Ruse" and "Three Heroes Becoming Sworn Brothers", all scenes from the novel *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. In addition, visitors will be able to take a cruise on a war junk, sunbathe at a lakeside beach, go horse riding in a race course, or go shopping at a Han-dynasty marketplace, all of which are associated with film and TV culture. Visitors will thus be able not only to watch, but also to participate in the City of the Three Kingdoms, which is sure to become a popular tourist attraction.

1

2

3

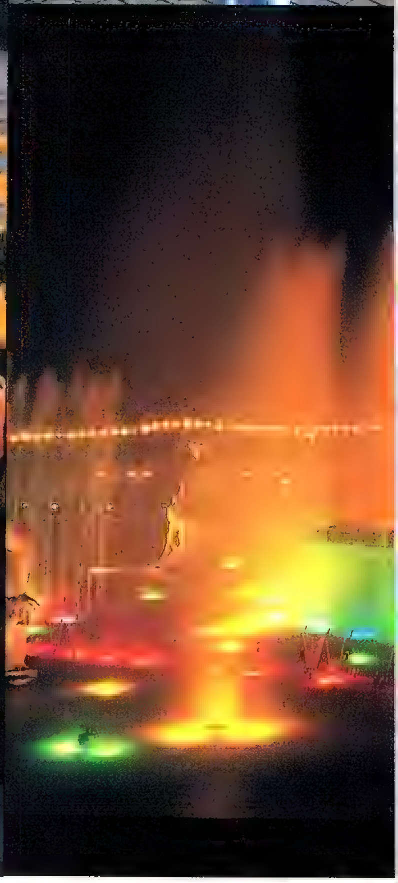
4

欧洲城

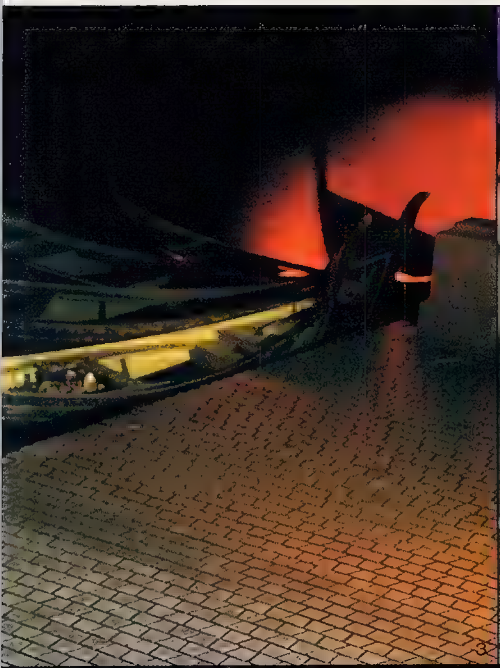
Street lamps cast a soft, dreamy light on everything in a misty drizzle (1, by Wang Miao). The European Street has a mediaeval atmosphere (2, by Jia Guorong). A sculpture in the water city of "Venice" (3, by Chen Jin) A cherub in the fountain (4, by Yu Huitong) The musical fountain presents a colourful sight when night falls (5, by Yu Huitong).

1

2



A European City on the Shores of Taihu Lake



1

2

3

4

The road leading from the city of Wuxi to Wulihu is flanked by picturesque scenery : winding streams , small bridges , farmhouses, fish ponds, paddy fields and orchards. Half hidden among the trees is a group of European structures, which form the European City section of CCTV's outdoor studio.

The European City covers 13 hectares of land and provides outdoor sets and the background for stunt shots for movies and TV films which involve European scenes. This section is already open to tourists.

The parking lot leads directly to Carnival Square, a stately symbol of the Roman Empire. On one side of the square is a hexagonal French-style shopping centre. Behind a wide iron fence stands the solemn and mysterious Altar of Zeus. Nine metres high and 20 metres wide at the base, the collosal Statue of Zeus is an exact replica of the one found by a French archaeologist in 1177. The original is no longer in existence. The replica has even reproduced the damaged parts of the statue, which enhances the beauty of the Greek sculpture. The Altar of Zeus in the European City is the only replica in the world that is the same in size as the original and reproduces all the details in entirety.

Next to the altar is the eye-catching musical fountain. The three goddesses of harvest at the centre of the fountain are surrounded by a circle of eight auxiliary sculptures. On the edge of the pool are eight cute and mischievous-looking cherubs urinating into the pool, spurting jets of water to the rhythmic beat of music. When evening falls, the musical fountain becomes the busiest spot in the entire European City, as tourists gather around it to take photographs with the goddesses, cherubs and the jets of water illuminated by colourful lights in the background.

The Magnificent "Arc de Triomphe"

The majestic "Arc de Triomphe", as tall as a five- or six-storey building, stands on the central axis of the European City. Both the inside and outside surfaces of the arch are covered with fine relief carvings depicting stories of heroism. The Arc de Triomphe in Paris was built by Napoleon to commemorate the Battle of Austerlitz, in which the combined Russian and Austrian armies were defeated. When the Arc de Triomphe was completed 30 years later, however, Napoleon was no more. The "Arc de Triomphe" in Wuxi is one-third the size of the original.

European Street is another spot where tourists gather to take photographs. Though not very long, the street is lined with classical French, German, Russian and English dwellings. Mediaeval carriages pulled by horses rolled back and forth along the street. Artists masquerading as court musicians played the Red River Valley on saxophones and other instruments. Behind the round and pointed domes of the buildings were courtyards and couches, where tourists could take a rest. On a small river that flowed by the street were Venetian gondolas. Anyone interested can hire a gondola, circle around the European City and enjoy the sites, all famous landmarks such as the Castle Bridge, Arch Bridge and Statue Bridge.

One young couple we saw in the European City were having photos taken in their wedding costumes. The photographer constantly adjusted their poses to produce shots that would look like they really had had their honeymoon in Europe.

The European City offers quite a few other attractions; in fact we spent almost a whole day there. There is, for example, a Norwegian village church built in Gothic style, and in the western part of the city is a hill where the national flags of more than 30 European countries fluttered in the breeze. Inside a European castle is the "Terror Land", where, to the sound of music, dinosaurs and other strange beasts illuminated by spotlights bare their fangs and brandish their claws at tourists, who are taken through a dark tunnel on a train of small cars.

Plans are being drawn up for the construction of an Asian City, African City and American City. When they are completed, a tour of the whole place will take several days.

Translated by Tang Bowen

A tour of the European City is a novel experience for most Chinese people (1, by Yu Huitong). ■ *Newlyweds have their photograph taken in memory of their "honeymoon trip to Europe" (2, by Gu Zhuowei).* ■ *"Western" musicians giving a performance in the street (3, by Chan Yat Nin)* ■ *Papa has donned an interesting mask (4, by Wang Miao).*

Altogether 40 photographers from mainland China and Hong Kong arrived to photograph CCTV's outdoor studios (1, by Chen Guangjun). The four teams of photographers in front of a palace hall (2, by Liu Yang) This actor's long beard is comparable to that of Lord Bao, the famous upright judge of the Song Dynasty (3, by He Yanguang). Shutters clicked busily as a battle steed reared up (4, by Gao Guangde). The photographers were fully equipped with a variety of lenses (5, by Huo Wei).

1

2

Diary of a Photo Competition at Taihu Lake

TEXT BY CHU BIN

On April 22, more than a dozen Chinese photographers, including myself, boarded a plane bound for Shanghai at Hong Kong's Kai Tak International Airport. When we landed, a bus took us direct to CCTV's outdoor studios on the shores of Taihu Lake in Wuxi.

We did not come to Wuxi to enjoy the misty scenery of Taihu Lake, where water and sky merge into one. Armed with cameras, lenses and flashlights, we came to take part in the photographic team competition held at CCTV's Taihu Motion Picture and TV City, sponsored by CCTV's outdoor studios in Wuxi and Hong Kong China Tourism Press. There were four teams in the competition: a Beijing team, a Hong Kong team, a united team of provinces and regions and the Huqiu (Tiger Spring) Team. Most of the 40 members of the teams were outstanding photographers from the mainland and Hong Kong. The first time the four teams got together quite a commotion arose, as most of them were old friends.

April 23. Today at 8:00 a.m. the competition formally began in Tang City. Although Tang City was only a street away from the hotel where we were staying, there was a time difference of a thousand years between the two places. The streets, buildings, shops and shop signs in Tang City were all made to resemble those of the Tang Dynasty. Even the shop attendants were dressed in Tang-style clothes. Walking down the street, we felt as if we had gone through a time tunnel and returned to the glorious days of the great Tang empire.

The photographers began to move about in twos or threes to look for interesting people and scenes to photograph. The most exciting picture opportunities came during the "Emperor's Birthday Celebration in the Tang Palace". From their perch in the lofty palace hall, "Emperor Minghuang" and his concubine "Imperial Consort Yang" swept their "dragon and phoenix eyes" over the dancing warriors brandishing their weapons and palace maids swinging their long sleeves. Shutters clicked continuously during this reproduction of history until its end at 4:30, when we all left feeling very satisfied.

April 24. We visited the European City this evening in a fine drizzle. Enshrouded in the misty rain, the famous European sights looked particularly enchanting.

April 25. This afternoon we were taken to the City of the Three Kingdoms to see the TV set used for recreating a fierce naval battle of the Three Kingdoms period. There was the waterside camp of the State of Wu, Cao Cao's camp, the Seven-Star Altar, the Temple of Sweet Dew and other large outdoor sets. Climbing to the top of the beacon tower by the lake, we were able to obtain a panoramic view of the city towers, war junks and war horses along the lake. With all these props, we could clearly visualize the historic battle fought between the three rival kingdoms so long ago.

April 26-27. In our original schedule no organized activities were arranged for the last two days. The sponsors, however, went out of their way and took us on a special trip to see the Jade Maiden Mountain Villa. Located in a secluded scenic spot, this was the place chosen by film-makers to shoot "Liu Bei's Three Visits to Zhuge Liang's Thatched Hut", one of the episodes in the novel *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. On our way back, we passed a street where Yixing's famous purple pottery teapots were sold. The photographers in the group seemed to be competing with one another in making purchases, and by the time we left, we were all loaded down with souvenirs.

Translated by Tang Bowen

3

4

5

SHANGHAI

FOREVER BICYCLE CO., LTD
IMPORT & EXPORT BRANCH

SHANGHAI FOREVER
BICYCLE COMPANY LTD.

Address: 1217 Tang Shan Road, Shanghai,
People's Republic of China
Post Code: 200082
Tel: 0086-21-5461544
Telex: 30159 SBF CN
Fax: 0086-21-5458657

Imp. and Exp. BUSINESS OFFICE
Address: 5th Floor, 817 Dong Da Min Road,
Shanghai, Peopls's Republic of China
Post Code: 200082
Tel: 0086-21-5122100 (Exchange)
Fax: 0086-21-5120126

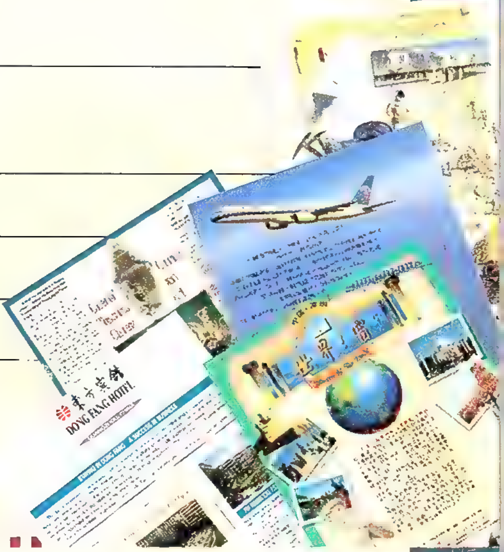
China
TOURISM

ADVERTISEMENT ENQUIRIES

I am interested in the advertisement(s) appearing in CHINA TOURISM (please write in block letters):

Advertiser's Name	**Product(s)**	**Issue No./Page No.**

Special Requests : ☐ Quotation ☐ Sample ☐ Others (Please Specify) ____________



Company Name : ____________

Name (Mr/Ms) : ____________ **Position :** ____________

Company Address : ____________

Major Type of Business (specify) : ____________

(tick one) : ☐ Import ☐ Wholesale ☐ Retail ☐ Agent ☐ Manufacturing

Business Tel : ________ **Fax :** ________ **Signature :** ________

China
TOURISM

ADVERTISEMENT ENQUIRIES

I am interested in the advertisement(s) appearing in CHINA TOURISM (please write in block letters):

Advertiser's Name | Product(s) | Issue No./Page No.

Special Requests : ☐ Quotation ☐ Sample ☐ Others (Please Specify) ____________

Company Name : ____________

Name (Mr/Ms) : ____________ Position : ____________

Company Address : ____________

Major Type of Business (specify) : ____________

(tick one) : ☐ Import ☐ Wholesale ☐ Retail ☐ Agent ☐ Manufacturing

Business Tel : ________ Fax : ________ Signature : ________

Everyone likes travelling,
If you want to get the most out of your
next vacation, Ah Mui has
a great suggestion.

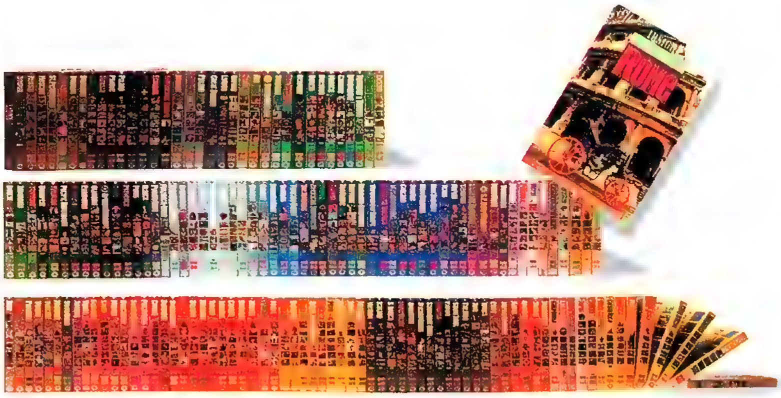
Insight Guides

A Comprehensive Guidebook Series

Insight Guides have over 190 titles reporting on different travel destinations all over the world. Their writers live in the places they write about, therefore these books include up-to-date and practical information. In each Insight Guide there are current, easy-to-understand maps, useful travel tips, over 200 colour photographs plus lively and in-depth reports on history, culture, people and places. No matter where you want to go, Insight Guides are ideal for all independent-minded travellers.

All <China Tourism> subscribers and readers can enjoy these exclusive discounts:

Original price: HK$168/each
Subscriber s price: HK$134
Reader s price: HK$151



ENGLISH EDITION

Alaska
Alsace
Amazon Wildlife
American SW
Argentina
Austria
Australia
Bali
Baltic States
Bangkok
Barbados
Beijing
Belgium
Bermuda
Boston
Brazil
Brittany
Brussel
Buenos Aires
Burgundy
Canada
Caribbean (LA)
Catalonia
(Costa Brava)
Channel Islands
Chile
China
Corsica
Continental Europe
Costa Rica
Cote D'Azur (Monaco)
Crete
Crossing America
Cyprus
Czech & Slovak
Denmark
Dresden
East African Wildlife
East Asia
Ecuador
Eastern Europe
Finland
Florence
Florida
France
Frankfurt
Germany, New
Great Barrier Reef
Great Britain
Greece
Greek Islands
Hawaii
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India's Western
Himalayas
India
Indian Wildlife
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Istanbul
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Loire Valley
Madeira
Malaysia
Mallorea & Ibiza
Malta
Marine Life in the South
China Sea
Mexico
Morocco
Moscow
Myanmar (Burma)
Namibia
Naples, Bay of
Native America
Nepal
New England
New York State
New Zealand
Nile, The
Northern California
Normandy
Norway
Pacific Northwest, The
Pakistan
Paris
Peru
Philadelphia
Philippines
Poland
Prague
Provence
Puerto Rico
Rajasthan
Rhine, The
Rockies, The
Rome
Russia
Sardinia
Scotland
Seattle
Sicily
Singapore
South Africa
South America
South Asia
S.E. Asia
S.E. Asian Wildlife
South India
South Tyrol
Southern California
Southern Spain
Spain
Sri Lanka
St. Petersburg
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan
Texas
Thailand
Tokyo
Trinidad & Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turish Coast
Tuscany
Umbria
Vancouver
Venice
Vietnam
Venezuela
Wales
Washington D.C.
Waterways of Europe

Order Form

Name: ______________________________ **Subscriber No:** ____________________

Chung Hwa Puzzles	Original Price	Discount price	Quantity	Amount (HK$)
PM101 Map of China PS301 The Great Wall PS302 Suzhou Street	HK$138 HK$138 HK$138	☐ Subscriber's price HK$115 ☐ Reader's price HK$125		
PM201 Map of Hong Kong PM202 Map of China PM203 Map of the World	HK$88 HK$88 HK$88	☐ Subscriber's price HK$75 ☐ Reader's price HK$80		
Insight Guides 1. ____________ 2. ____________ 3. ____________	HK$168	☐ Subscriber's price HK$134 ☐ Reader's price HK$151		
☐ Free Delivery Service to HK & Kowloon (if you order 2 or more puzzles or books) ***☐ Delivery to HK & KLN $25/time ☐ Delivery to N.T. $35/time***				
			Total:	

Lofty Mountains and Running Rivers		
Discount Price	Quantity	Amount(HK$)
☐ **Subscriber's price** HK$220 ☐ **Reader's price** HK$240		
☐ Delivery to HK & KLN, $25/time ☐ Delivery to NT, $35/time		
	Total:	

Delivery Address: ____

Attention to: ______________________ Contact phone no: ________________ (daytime) Payment method: ☐ VISA ☐ MASTERCARD ☐ AE

Credit Card No: ______________________ Expiry Date: ________________ Signature: ______________________

☐ Cheque enclosed (not suitable for fax orders) (made payable to: **HONG KONG CHINA TOURISM PRESS**)

*Should you have any queries, Please contact our Customer Hotline: 5618001

The completed order form should be returned to: 24/F Westlands Centre, 20 Westlands Road, Quarry Bay.

TOUR DISCOUNT

All «CHINA TOURISM» subscribers can use their "Privileged Subscriber Card" to join the following tours at these special rates:

GRAND TOURS

Licence No: 350135
Enquiries: 3325861

	Departure	Tour fee(HK$)	Special rates
1. Guilin 3-Day Air Tour	Daily	2990	2790
2. Beijing 4-Day Air Tour	Daily	7290	6690
3. Guilin-Beijing 6-Day Air Tour	Daily	9490	8990
4. Xi'an-Beijing 6-Day Air Tour	Daily	9490	8990

MeraTravel
adventure travel specialist
凱達旅運

Licence No: 350102
Enquiries: 7355663

	Departure	Tour fee (HK$)	Special rates
1. New Zealand & Australia 15-Day Tours	25 Sept 9,20,23,28 Oct 6,17,27 Nov	$15980	$15480
2. New Zealand South & North Islands 12-Day Tour	25 Sept 9,23 Oct 6,27 Nov	$12980	$12480
3. Egypt, Israel, Greece, Turkey 22-Day Tour	20,27 Sept 11,18,25 Oct 8,22,29 Nov	$21180	$20680

Reminder

Just a reminder to all readers and subscribers that the following items are still available at our special discount prices. Orders are welcome while stock lasts.

Chung Hwa Puzzles: Suzhou Street, The Great Wall and Maps of China, Hong Kong and the World, 500 pcs. and 1000 pcs, $75 and up.

Lofty Mountains and Running Rivers, a laser disc with great classical Chinese music played on traditional instruments, accompanied by images of Chinese landscapes. $220 and up

---

Subscribe to ***«China Tourism»*** magazine now and ***get a HK$100 cash coupon for the Adventure Shop*** and ***a free copy of one of our travel books.***

Yes! Please enter my subscription for the term indicated below. I understand that I can cancel anytime, and shall receive a FULL REFUND on all undelivered issues.

☐ I would like to subscribe to <China Tourism> for one year, Please send me the HK$100 cash coupon for the Adventure Shop.

☐ I would like to subscribe to <China Tourism> for two years, Please send me the HK$100 cash coupon for the Adventure Shop and a free copy of ☐ <Focus on Fujian> or ☐ <Focus on Zhejiang>.

From month |_|_| /1994

☐ Cheque enclosed **(made payable to: HONG KONG CHINA TOURISM PRESS)**

☐ Please debit my credit card ☐ VISA ☐ MASTER CARD ☐ AE

Card no. & Exp. date: ______________________ Signature: ________________

Surname: (Mr./Mrs.) ________________ Given Name: ________________

Address: ____

Country: ______________________________ Tel: ________________

Subscriber No: ______________________________ Date: ________________

Return to: HONG KONG CHINA TOURISM PRESS (CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT), 24/F WESTLANDS CENTRE, 20 WESTLANDS ROAD, QUARRY BAY, HONG KONG. TEL: 5618001 FAX: 5618196

Magazine prices

Chinese edition

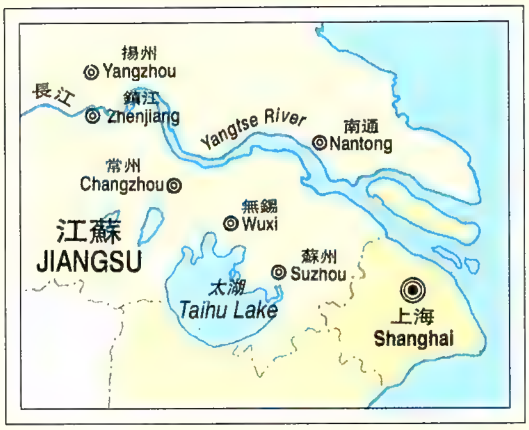
☐ 1 yr (12 issues) HK$228/US$29
☐ 2 yrs (24 issues) HK$420/US$54

English edition

☐ 1 yr (12 issues) HK$296/US$38
☐ 2 yrs (24 issuses) HK$540/US$69

Postage
(Per one-year subscription)

☐ Pick up from HK China Tourism Press free
☐ Hong Kong Surface Mail HK$68/US$9
☐ Macau, PRC, Taiwan Surface Mail HK$105/US$14
☐ Overseas Surface Mail HK$192/US$25
☐ Overseas Surface Registered Mail HK$324/US$42
☐ Overseas (Asean) Airmail HK$282/US$36
☐ Overseas (Non-Asean) Airmail HK$377/US$48



Four Scenic Cities Near Taihu Lake

Visitors to Taihu Lake in southern Jiangsu Province should, if at all possible, take some extra time to tour a few of the nearby cities. Shanghai and Nanjing are, of course, the two largest and most well-known cities in the area, but for sheer beauty and historical interest, the smaller municipalities of Suzhou, Wuxi, Changzhou and Yangzhou are beyond compare.

SUZHOU

Suzhou has been praised for many centuries as one of the loveliest cities in all of China, and is often referred to as "the Oriental Venice" due to its extensive network of canals. With so many waterways, it is naturally a place of numerous bridges, many of which are ancient arched stone bridges. When Marco Polo visited the city in 1276, he wrote that there were some 6,000 of them! Modern Suzhou, although it has retained much of its traditional look, has changed considerably since then, and today the number of bridges is around 160.

Of the several cities around Taihu Lake, Suzhou and Yangzhou have the largest number of well-preserved ancient buildings, as the local governments have made legislation preventing their destruction. In Suzhou, this ruling is confined to within the city walls of the old part of town, but even in the new city construction is limited to five-storey buildings.

Thus, with its canals, bridges, and traditional houses, Suzhou is a wonderful place to stroll around at one's leisure, stopping whenever one likes to enjoy the many beautiful sights. One can easily reach Suzhou in just over an hour by train from Shanghai, or by boat along the Grand Canal (which runs through the city) from any of the major towns and cities along the Yangtse.

In addition to its other attractions, Suzhou has long been famed for its numerous exquisite private gardens, of which there are currently over 100. A few of these are:

Suzhou's Lion Grove Garden is famous for its rockery (by Alex Tai).

Wangshi Garden, located on Shiquan Street, was rebuilt in the Qing Dynasty and contains a traditional official's mansion, pavilions, three halls and several small internal gardens. Unlike most others in Suzhou, the garden is open to the public after dark, when singing, dance and opera performances are held.

Zhuozheng Garden was constructed in the 16th century and took 16 years to complete. The largest of Suzhou's old gardens, it is located on Northeast Street and is considered a "gem" among Chinese private gardens. About three-fifths of the area is covered by pools of water, which are connected by zigzagging corridors and islands – a unique and enchanting garden design.

Canglang Pavilion is the oldest surviving garden in the city, and in the 10th century was part of an imperial park. Inside the garden, which is situated on Renmin Road, is an artificial hill, pavilions and other scenic spots.

As there are so many other gardens worth visiting in the city, these brief descriptions are meant to merely give one a taste of what Suzhou has to offer. Gardens in this part of the country have a long history and strong aesthetic appeal. The word "garden" in the Western sense does not adequately describe these places, which are actually more like parks that have been designed by ancient artists and calligraphers. The use of rockery, water, plants, flowers and so on is all carefully prescribed according to Taoist principles, arranged to create an almost mystical impression upon the viewer.

Apart from gardens, Suzhou also boasts a wide array of corridors and archways, ancient pagodas, temples and pavilions. Due to its long history (dating back some 2,500 years), the historical sites are far too numerous to mention here, and there are many good guidebooks which give more detailed information. As it is just over an hour by train from Shanghai and quite near

Taihu Lake, people visiting either of those places should definitely not miss the chance to see this wonderful old city.

WUXI

Just 42 kilometres from Suzhou is the city of Wuxi, which sits just next to Taihu Lake. Like Suzhou, it is located along the Grand Canal, so most of its scenic spots are found either along Taihu Lake or the canal, where some old buildings still stand. Although Wuxi's ancient structures are not as numerous as Suzhou's, it is still an enjoyable city to visit. To reach Wuxi, one can either take a train from Suzhou (which takes about 40 minutes) or travel by boat along the canal, which is a leisurely four-hour ride.

Wuxi is an ideal base for visiting vast Taihu Lake, as hotels are plentiful and there are many boat tours of the lake available there. The lake is a busy place, with duck farms and fish ponds along the shore and parts of the lake partitioned by causeways for lotus and water-chestnut growing. There are cruise boats that come to the lake from Shanghai, flat-bottomed boats, dragon boats, imperial-style barges and other types of vessels plying the lake's surface, so the visitor has a wide variety of choices.

It is said that one of the best places for a view of the lake is Yuantou Zhu (Turtle Head Island), so named due to its shape. It protrudes into the lake and is connected to land by an arched bridge. On the island, there is a pond and several pavilions for enjoying the scenery. Just nearby is Lihu Lake, once a part of Taihu, and on its shores is beautiful Liyuan Garden. The garden's traditional rockeries, corridors and pavilions were built to make use of the lake's natural scenery, and blend in perfectly with the ancient atmosphere of the place.

CHANGZHOU

Changzhou is 60 kilometres north of Wuxi, and can be reached by both train and canal boat. Like Wuxi it is relatively modernized, but its location along the canal and its long history make it an interesting destination. Perhaps the most well-known site in the city is Tianning Temple, one of China's four famous Buddhist temples south of the Yangtse.

One of the many bridges in Wuxi's section of the Grand Canal (by Tai Chi Yin)

Suzhou's Wangshi (Master of Fishing Nets) Garden offers entertainment at night (by Chan Yat Nin).

First built 1,300 years ago, the temple was once an enormous complex housing some 800 monks. The interior was renovated in 1981, and presently there are around 60 monks who make the temple their home. One of the most artistically impressive parts of the temple is the collection of 500 gilded arhat statues that line the passageways between the two main halls.

Just beside Tianning Temple is Red Plum Park, where in the past each new monk to the temple had to plant one tree. In spring when the trees are in full bloom the park is particularly enchanting. Inside the park is a restored seven-storey pagoda called Wenbi Pagoda, and the lovely Red Plum Pavilion.

Seven kilometres south of Changzhou is Yancheng, an ancient town that was first constructed 3,000 years ago. What remains of the original city – its round earthen walls and three circular moats – are the most intact such structures ever found in China from that time. The small town still retains an ancient atmosphere, providing a strong contrast to Changzhou, and many valuable relics have been discovered at the site.

YANGZHOU

Although slightly harder to reach than the other three cities mentioned above, Yangzhou is well worth the extra trouble. In fact, perhaps because it is off the train route, the city's ancient architecture has been well preserved and it has avoided the rapid development of sky-rises so prevalent in Wuxi and Changzhou. To reach Yangzhou, one can go by bus from either Nanjing (about two hours) or by mini-bus from Zhenjiang (just over an hour).

Like the other three cities, Yangzhou also sits along the Grand Canal, and it is there that one can get a real feel for days gone by. Like Wuxi, it is home to a beautiful and tranquil lake, this one called Slender West Lake (to distinguish it from the more famous West Lake in Hangzhou). This man-made lake was first created in the Tang Dynasty and is surrounded by willow trees and pavilions. There is also a 15-arch bridge, a white dagoba, Yuguan Monastery and other monuments dotted around the lake. Pleasure boats ply an area of 30 hectares so that sightseers can enjoy all the picturesque spots.

Like Suzhou, Yangzhou is known for its large number of private gardens and ancient structures. Wenchang Pavilion, for example, is a replica of Beijing's Temple of Heaven and dates back to 400 years ago. There is also the Stone Pagoda, Wenfeng Pagoda and Siwang Pavilion, the latter two dating to the Ming Dynasty.

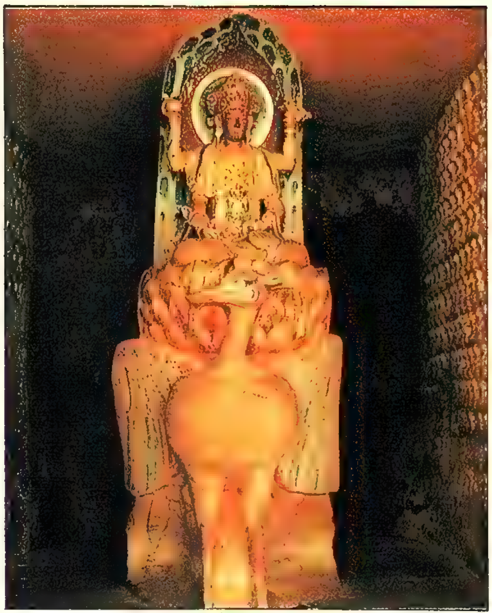
History buffs might want to visit the jetty used by Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty, which is located along the Grand Canal. The whitewashed cottages here that make up Yechun Garden are where the emperor would alight when visiting his Yangzhou palace. In addition, in front of the Yangzhou Guesthouse is Tianning Temple (not to be confused with the one in Changzhou), where Emperor Qianlong had one of four palaces built for his inspection tours of the Yangtse.

To the northwest of the city is Pingshan Hill, where one can tour Daming Temple, Pingshan Hall and the Jian Zhen Memorial Hall, which sits atop the hill. Besides all these places of interest, Yangzhou also has some wonderful old-style teahouses, a mosque and the Yangzhou Museum, which one enters through the Shi Kefa Memorial Temple. The museum houses a collection of paintings and calligraphy by the city's "eight eccentrics" – renowned artists who created a new style of painting in the late 18th century.

Lastly, if you have yet more time or if you prefer small towns to larger cities, you could tour some of the many ancient waterside villages and towns all around Taihu Lake, where life goes on much as it has for centuries. For details on these places, see the Travel Notes in *China Tourism* No. 166.

The Wuting (Five Pavilions) Bridge stands in the middle of Yangzhou's Slender West Lake (by Liu Dajian).

The Ancient Grottoes and Statues of Dazu



A stone statue on Beishan Mountain

Buddhist art enthusiasts planning a trip to Luoji Mountain, Emei Mountain or elsewhere in western China should consider a visit to Dazu County in Sichuan Province. Some 10,000 Buddhist grottoes are spread throughout the county in ten main grotto areas, four of which are currently open to the public. The most popular two areas are on Baoding Mountain and Beishan Mountain, where the largest number of grottoes are located.

Baoding Mountain

Fifteen kilometres from Dazu, Baoding Mountain has nearly 10,000 Buddhist statues of different sizes. A Song-dynasty monk named Zhao Zhifeng spent 70 years, from 1179 to 1249, supervising the construction of these grottoes and statues. Although not as old as the artwork on Beishan Mountain, some of the region's most impressive statues are found here. On the mountain peak at Dafowan are 31 large statues, seven steles, 17 stone inscriptions and two stupas, along with 10,000 relief carvings etched into the cliffside.

At the entrance to Dafowan are ten statues of Buddhist guardians and a seven-metre image of Samantabhadra Buddha, who is holding a seven-tiered pagoda in his hand estimated to weigh an incredible 400 kilos! Next, one comes to a magnificent Thousand-Armed Avalokitesvara statue, known in China as Guanyin, the Goddess of Mercy. This statue actually has 1,007 arms, each with an eye in the palm of the hand, and each hand is completely different from the other 1,006.

Continuing along, one soon arrives at a depiction of the life of the Buddha, culminating in a 31-metre-long reclining Buddha surrounded by his family and disciples. The rest of the artwork here unfolds as you walk along, as if you are looking at a Buddhist storybook carved in stone. The wide range of images represents both secular life and religious precepts, but one does not need a profound knowledge of Buddhism to appreciate these rare and beautiful works of art.

Cliffside carvings on Baoding Mountain

Beishan Mountain

Just one kilometre from Dazu is Beishan Mountain, home to some 7,000 Buddhist grottoes that date as far back as the year 892. Work on these statues and grottoes continued for the next 250 years, spanning the Tang Dynasty, the Five Dynasties and the Song Dynasty. Many of the Guanyin images here were carved according to Song-dynasty concepts of beauty, with long, flowing robes and delicate, graceful postures.

Visitors interested in seeing how Buddhist art changed between the Tang and Song dynasties should take a look at a place called Fowan, where there are 290 stone Buddhist statues carved over that time period. Here one can also see a fine statue of Samantabhadra, the Bodhissatva of Universal Benevolence that is worshipped on nearby Emei Mountain.

Orientation

Dazu County is located roughly between the cities of Chongqing and Neijiang and is easily accessible by train or bus. The Chongqing-Chengdu Railway runs through Dazu, and highways link the county up with other nearby towns and cities. There are several guesthouses in Dazu and a well-staffed China International Travel Service (CITS) office which can arrange tours of the grottoes.

Average Climatic Conditions in the Nujiang River Valley

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Zhongdian	Temperature (℃)	-3.8	-1.6	1.7	5.2	9.5	12.6	13.2	12.5	11.1	6.5	0.8	-2.9
	Rainfall (mm)	5.4	14.5	19.2	28.1	26.8	86.0	157.5	155.2	72.4	42.4	8.3	4.0
Bijiang	Temperature (℃)	7.6	8.2	10.8	13.0	16.5	18.6	19.3	19.2	18.2	15.2	11.0	8.3
	Rainfall (mm)	36.6	99.8	138.3	140.3	84.3	140.5	148.2	138.7	86.7	80.6	37.3	16.7
Gongshan	Temperature (℃)	7.7	8.4	11.4	13.9	17.9	20.3	21.4	21.3	19.8	15.9	11.2	8.1
	Rainfall (mm)	54.1	145.8	171.5	201.0	129.7	238.2	203.4	157.9	141.1	117.4	52.3	27.1
Fugong	Temperature (℃)	9.5	11.0	13.8	16.3	22.0	22.6	23.6	23.4	22.1	18.5	13.2	9.7
	Rainfall (mm)	45.1	153.1	210.7	214.2	113.5	140.9	126.7	12.4	79.6	94.8	46.3	18.4

Average Climatic Conditions in Jiangsu and Sichuan Provinces

			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Jiangsu	**Nanjing**	Temperature (℃)	2.0	3.8	8.4	14.8	19.9	24.5	28.0	27.8	22.7	16.9	10.5	4.4
		Rainfall (mm)	30.9	50.1	72.7	93.7	100.2	167.4	183.6	113.3	95.9	46.1	48.0	29.4
	Yangzhou	Temperature (℃)	1.6	3.2	7.9	14.1	19.2	24.0	27.7	27.3	22.4	16.5	10.2	4.1
		Rainfall (mm)	30.4	40.9	66.3	84.8	85.4	152.3	206.2	135.0	128.2	45.1	42.9	28.7
	Wuxi	Temperature (℃)	2.5	3.9	8.3	14.3	19.1	23.9	28.1	27.5	22.8	16.9	11.0	5.2
		Rainfall (mm)	35.2	54.6	76.9	105.6	110.1	167.7	144.1	122.2	104.2	56.4	46.4	33.8
	Suzhou	Temperature (℃)	3.1	4.5	8.5	14.5	19.5	23.9	28.2	27.9	23.3	11.6	11.9	5.8
		Rainfall (mm)	42.0	62.7	82.4	107.2	112.3	165.0	120.4	121.6	136.4	51.2	46.3	40.7
	Zhenjiang	Temperature (℃)	2.4	3.8	8.2	14.4	19.6	24.2	28.0	27.6	22.9	17.3	11.4	5.1
		Rainfall (mm)	7.8	8.8	10.4	11.9	12.1	10.7	13.1	11.8	10.7	7.5	8.2	6.9
Sichuan	**Chengdu**	Temperature (℃)	5.6	7.6	12.1	17.0	21.1	23.7	25.8	25.1	21.4	16.7	12.0	7.3
		Rainfall (mm)	5.0	11.4	21.8	51.1	88.3	119.4	228.9	265.8	113.5	47.9	16.5	6.4
	Leshan	Temperature (℃)	7.1	8.8	13.5	18.2	21.6	23.8	26.0	25.6	22.0	17.4	13.2	8.8
		Rainfall (mm)	13.4	26.8	41.1	82.6	137.8	168.9	330.5	311.9	148.1	85.2	36.9	15.3
	Emeishan	Temperature (℃)	-6.0	-4.9	-0.7	3.3	6.1	9.0	11.8	11.2	7.8	3.4	-0.9	-3.8
		Rainfall (mm)	17.0	26.5	54.9	114.9	123.7	238.9	399.8	470.3	234.6	122.3	49.4	20.6
	Xichang	Temperature (℃)	9.5	11.8	16.4	19.5	21.2	21.1	22.6	22.2	19.9	16.6	12.9	10.0
		Rainfall (mm)	4.8	6.4	9.1	26.1	88.9	203.4	215.5	178.1	170.3	84.8	19.9	5.8

Train Schedules
Nanjing – Shanghai

Tour 15	Tour 1	Train No. Station	Tour 2	Tour 16
09:40	08:09	Nanjing West	17:42	21:26
09:57	08:26	Nanjing	17:32	21:16
11:03	–	Zhenjiang	–	20:09
12:54	10:50	Wuxi	15:18	18:31
14:41	12:20	Shanghai	13:40	16:30

Train Schedules
Chengdu – Dazu – Chongqing

237 F.T.	221/223 F.T.	95 E.T.	83/86 Exp.	Train No. Station	84/85 Exp.	96 E.T.	222/224 F.T.	238 F.T.
17:00	18:26	22:44	09:34	Chengdu	17:53	07:11	08:50	18:53
18:34	21:01	-	11:09	Jianyang	16:23	-	07:16	17:23
19:26	20:53	-	11:59	Ziyang	15:24	-	06:30	16:27
21:28	23:00	02:33	14:18	Neijiang	13:25	03:34	04:34	14:18
22:19	23:54	-	15:06	Longchang	12:26	-	03:40	13:24
23:35	01:10	-	16:17	Dazu	11:24	-	02:14	12:11
00:24	02:18	-	17:05	Yongchuan	10:40	-	01:30	11:27
04:15	05:53	07:44	20:35	Chongqing	06:41	22:00	21:07	07:48

Exp. – Express F.T. – Fast through passenger train E.T. – Express through passenger train

Train Schedules
Nanjing West – Shanghai

339 O.	337 O.	335 O.	329 O.	327 O.	325 O.	211 F.T.	Train No. Station	212 F.T.	326 O.	328 O.	330 O.	336 O.	338 O.	340 O.
	11:04	07:12	15:44	12:55	–	18:24	Nanjing West	10:34		07:54	01:24	17:10	19:23	
	11:20	07:34	16:03	13:16	17:19	18:46	Nanjing	10:24	12:14	07:44	01:14	17:00	19:13	
13:56	12:29	08:42	17:15	14:13	18:23	19:44	Zhenjiang	09:18	11:09	06:19	00:03	15:44	17:51	12:06
15:20	14:01	09:52	18:36	15:33	19:44	20:56	Changzhou	08:10	10:00	05:11	23:04	14:14	16:40	10:48
16:03	14:50	10:41	19:30	16:16	20:28	21:39	Wuxi	07:27	09:12	04:33	22:26	13:19	15:40	10:11
16:42		11:30	20:10	17:11	21:09	22:20	Suzhou	06:46	08:24	03:52	21:31	12:22		09:31
–			–	–	–	–	Shangahai West	–	–	–	–			–
18:04			21:26	18:33	22:23	23:28	Shanghai	05:28	07:00	02:35	19:55			08:14
						To Guangzhou		From Guangzhou						

O. – Ordinary passenger train

Flights to and from Chengdu (1)

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing — Chengdu	5	19:05	21:35	3U148
	6	16:05	18:30	3U146
	6	17:50	20:20	SZ4624
	7	15:35	18:10	SZ4114
	1 3	15:35	17:40	SU602
	1 5	16:55	19:25	SZ4606
	2 6	19:40	22:10	SZ4108
	4 7	17:45	19:40	3U142
	1 2 6	16:40	19:10	3U144
	1 3 5	18:40	21:10	SZ4106
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:45	11:05	CA1405
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	09:50	12:25	SZ4102
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	16:25	19:05	SZ4104
Chengdu — Beijing	5	07:45	10:00	3U147
	6	07:35	09:50	3U145
	6	07:20	09:30	SZ4623
	7	12:15	14:15	SZ4111
	1 3	07:20	09:15	SU603
	1 5	08:50	11:05	SZ4605
	2 6	08:50	10:50	SZ4107
	4 7	07:35	09:50	3U141
	1 2 6	13:35	15:45	3U143
	1 3 5	15:30	17:40	SZ4105
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:55	14:20	CA1406
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:00	09:00	SZ4101
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	13:10	15:20	SZ4103
Guangzhou — Chengdu	1	19:35	21:35	SZ4310
	4	16:30	18:30	3U336
	6	17:35	19:40	3U340
	7	17:40	19:45	SZ4304
	4 5 6	20:20	22:10	SZ4382
	2 3 5 6	17:50	20:00	SZ4306
	1 2 3 5 7	15:35	17:45	3U332
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:15	10:20	CZ3403
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:15	13:20	SZ4308
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	15:05	17:15	SZ4302
Chengdu — Guangzhou	1	07:25	09:15	SZ4309
	4	07:10	09:15	3U335
	6	07:10	09:05	3U339
	4 7	14:50	16:45	SZ4303
	4 5 6	16:50	18:50	SZ4381
	2 3 5 6	07:25	09:15	SZ4305
	1 2 3 5 7	07:10	09:10	3U331
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:25	13:30	CZ3404
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:25	10:15	SZ4307
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12:20	14:15	SZ430
Kunming — Chengdu	1	12:40	14:10	WH2418
	1	12:50	14:00	3Q4479
	1	14:45	16:10	CJ6462
	3	14:10	15:25	CJ6442
	4	14:00	15:35	CJ6422
	4	16:55	18:05	3Q4471
	6	15:55	17:10	XO9406
	6	17:10	18:20	3Q4475
	7	13:45	15:10	CJ6424
	2 5	13:55	15:05	SZ4418
	2 5	18:25	19:35	3Q4473
	3 6	19:50	21:05	SZ4416
	4 7	11:00	12:20	SZ4414
	1 2 5 6	20:10	21:20	SZ4412
	1 3 4 7	11:35	13:50	SZ4434
Chengdu — Kunming	1	10:20	11:50	WH2417
	1	19:45	20:55	3Q4480
	1	12:40	13:55	CJ6461
	3	12:10	13:25	CJ6441
	4	12:05	13:20	CJ6421
	4	18:55	20:05	3Q4472
	6	13:55	15:05	XO9405
	6	19:10	20:20	3Q4476
	7	11:40	12:55	CJ6423
	2 5	20:25	21:35	3Q4474
	4 7	09:00	10:10	SZ4413
	1 2 5 6	18:10	19:20	SZ4411
	1 3 4 7	14:35	16:45	SZ4433
	2 3 5 6	06:50	08:10	SZ4415
Nanjing — Chengdu	2 4 7	10:45	13:20	SZ4506
Chengdu — Nanjing	2 4 7	08:10	10:05	SZ4505

Flights to and from Chengdu (2)

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Shanghai — Chengdu	6	10:10	12:50	3U564
	1 3 5	17:10	19:50	3U562
	2 6 7	08:10	10:50	SF541
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:15	13:55	SZ4516
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:15	20:00	SZ4502
Chengdu — Shanghai	6	07:15	09:20	3U563
	1 3 5	07:35	10:00	3U561
	2 6 7	11:40	14:15	SF542
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:00	10:20	SZ4515
Shenzhen — Chengdu	4	16:00	18:10	SZ4334
	1 6	16:00	18:10	CZ3453
	4 6	08:20	10:40	4G823
	2 4 7	17:40	19:55	3U302
	1 3 5 7	11:05	13:15	SZ4314
Chengdu — Shenzhen	4	13:10	15:10	SZ4333
	1 6	19:10	21:20	CZ3454
	4 6	11:35	13:55	4G824
	2 4 7	09:10	11:05	3U301
	1 3 5 7	08:05	10:05	SZ4313
Singapore — Chengdu	2 6	14:00	18:20	SZ434
Chengdu — Singapore	2 6	07:50	12:40	SZ433

(Valid to October 1994)

Flights to and from Nanjing

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing — Nanjing	2	13:20	15:10	GP7173
	6	14:55	16:35	MU5176
	1 5	14:10	15:45	CA1563
	4 7	11:15	12:50	SF156
	6 7	07:25	09:15	GP7161
	1 2 4 5	10:55	12:35	MU5110
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:30	09:05	CA1507
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12:25	14:00	CA1537
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:35	19:10	CA1503
Nanjing — Beijing	2	16:05	18:00	GP7174
	6	08:10	10:00	MU5109
	4 7	13:55	15:35	SF155
	6 7	09:55	11:55	GP7162
	1 2 4 5	08:20	10:00	MU5109
	1 2 4 7	20:10	21:45	CA1566
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:00	11:35	CA1508
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	15:00	16:40	CA1538
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19:50	21:25	CA1504
Guangzhou — Nanjing	4	13:30	15:30	GP7377
	5	15:00	17:00	GP7361
	7	15:40	17:55	MU5330
	7	16:20	18:20	GP7369
	1 3	16:15	18:25	MU5338
	1 4	11:00	13:00	GP7351
	2 7	09:40	11:30	CZ3513
	1 3 5	10:45	12:40	SF356
	2 4 5	15:00	17:10	MU5322
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:55	19:40	CZ3507
Nanjing — Guangzhou	4	16:20	18:20	GP7378
	5	17:50	19:50	GP7362
	7	19:00	21:00	GP7370
	1 4	13:45	15:50	GP7352
	2 7	12:30	14:20	CZ3514
	1 3 5	13:35	15:30	SF355
	1 2 3 4 5 7	07:50	10:05	MU5337
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20:30	22:25	CZ3508
Harbin — Nanjing	6	08:40	11:15	CJ6813
Nanjing — Harbin	6	17:05	19:30	CJ6814
Shanghai — Nanjing	5	12:25	13:10	MU5523
	2 7	12:35	13:20	MU5523
Nanjing — Shanghai	7	21:20	22:00	MU5524
	2 5	20:15	20:55	MU5524
Shenzhen — Nanjing	1 6	14:20	16:20	4G817
	4 7	17:15	19:50	CJ6332
	2 5 7	08:50	10:55	CZ3559
	1 2 4 5 7	18:40	20:55	MU5332
Nanjing — Shenzhen	1 6	17:10	19:10	4G818
	4 7	14:10	16:25	CJ6331
	2 5 7	11:55	14:00	CZ3560
	1 2 4 5 7	15:30	17:50	MU5331

(Valid to October 1994)

Flights to and from Chongqing (1)

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing — Chongqing	2	16:55	19:15	G8612
	3	15:40	18:10	SZ4642
	3	18:10	20:30	G8618
	6	17:25	19:50	G8614
	7	15:10	17:40	SZ4644
	2 5	10:20	12:50	SZ4144
	4 7	10:45	13:10	3U132
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:40	20:10	SZ4142
Chongqing — Beijing	2	09:10	11:10	G8611
	3	08:00	09:55	SZ4641
	3	08:45	10:45	G8617
	6	07:40	09:40	G8613
	7	07:20	09:20	SZ4643
	2 5	07:20	09:15	SZ4143
	4 7	14:00	16:55	3U131
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	14:10	16:20	SZ4141
Chengdu — Chongqing	7	07:05	08:10	3U363
	7	09:55	10:45	3U425
	7	16:05	17:00	SZ4422
	1 6	12:30	13:40	3U423
	2 5	12:40	13:40	3U427
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:10	19:00	SZ4409
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:40	19:45	3U421
Chongqing — Chengdu	7	13:35	14:35	3U364
	7	17:05	17:55	3U426
	7	14:25	15:15	SZ4421
	1 6	14:10	15:15	3U424
	2 5	18:45	19:50	3U428
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19:50	20:40	SZ4410
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20:15	21:20	3U422
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20:50	21:40	SZ4410
Guangzhou — Chongqing	3	17:20	19:10	G8638
	6	16:00	17:40	G8644
	1 4	15:10	17:00	G8632
	2 5	17:05	18:45	G8658
	4 7	14:50	16:40	SF386
	2 3 7	16:20	18:10	CA3405
	1 4 5 6	13:15	15:00	CZ3413
	1 2 3 5 7	10:05	12:05	3U342
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:40	12:40	SZ4320
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	16:05	18:00	SZ4350
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19:30	21:25	SZ4342
Chongqing — Guangzhou	3	07:40	09:20	G8637
	6	07:45	09:20	G8643
	1 4	07:40	09:20	G8631
	2 5	07:40	09:20	G8657
	4 7	12:10	13:45	SF385
	2 3 7	19:15	21:05	CA3406
	1 4 5 6	16:00	17:55	CZ3414
	1 2 3 5 7	12:55	14:45	3U343
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:05	09:45	SZ4319
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	13:30	15:15	SZ4349
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	16:55	18:40	SZ4341
Kunming — Chongqing	1	17:10	18:10	3Q4481
	2 5	16:30	18:20	3U462
	2 6	20:00	21:10	SZ4424
	4 7	10:00	11:10	SZ4426
	1 3 4 6	14:15	15:15	CJ6404
	1 3 4 7	17:20	19:20	SZ4432
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:25	13:25	SZ4430
Chongqing — Kunming	1	19:00	20:10	3Q4482
	2 5	14:10	16:00	3U461
	2 6	18:00	19:10	SZ4423
	4 7	08:00	09:10	SZ4425
	1 3 4 6	12:05	13:15	CJ6403
	1 3 4 7	08:50	10:50	SZ4431
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:40	10:50	SZ4429
Nanjing — Chongqing	6	15:30	18:00	MU5421
	7	11:25	13:30	SZ4550
	1 4 6	11:10	13:15	SZ4546
Chongqing — Nanjing	6	18:40	20:50	MU5422
	7	08:45	10:35	SZ4549
	1 4 6	08:20	10:15	SZ4545

Flights to and from Chongqing (2)

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Shanghai — Chongqing	1	16:40	18:50	G8620
	2	16:25	18:40	G8652
	5	17:25	19:45	G8666
	7	16:15	19:35	G8654
	4 7	08:40	10:50	SF547
	1 3 5	10:45	13:10	3U572
	1 3 4 6 7	10:25	12:40	SZ4542
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:05	19:35	SZ4544
Chongqing — Shanghai	1	07:00	09:10	G8619
	2	09:15	11:20	G8651
	5	07:50	09:50	G8665
	7	07:25	09:15	G8653
	1 3 5	14:00	16:20	3U571
	1 3 4 6 7	07:10	09:10	SZ4541
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	14:10	16:15	SZ4543
Shenzhen — Chongqing	1	15:40	17:30	G8642
	5	17:20	19:10	G8646
	4 7	12:30	14:25	CZ3455
	2 4 7	10:50	13:00	SZ4344
	2 4 7	11:45	13:45	3U382
Chongqing — Shenzhen	1	07:55	09:35	G8641
	5	08:10	10:00	G8645
	4 7	15:15	17:10	CZ3456
	2 4 7	08:15	10:00	SZ4343
	2 4 7	14:35	16:50	3U381

(Valid to October 1994)

Flights to and from Kunming

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Guilin — Kunming	1	20:35	21:50	3Q4588
	1 6	20:35	21:55	3Q4596
	2 7	19:20	20:40	3Q4350
	4 5	07:50	09:20	CZ8945
Kunming — Guilin	1	13:50	14:55	3Q4587
	1 6	13:50	14:55	3Q4595
	2 5	14:40	15:50	SZ4871
	2 7	17:25	18:30	3Q4349
	4 5	10:10	11:50	CZ8946
Shanghai — Kunming	1 4	10:50	13:50	MU5405
	4 7	19:15	22:10	3Q4546
	1 2 6	17:20	20:15	3Q4544
	1 3 5	08:05	11:20	SF451
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:35	13:40	3Q4542
Kunming — Shanghai	1 4	14:40	17:15	MU5406
	4 7	15:55	18:30	3Q4545
	1 2 6	14:00	16:30	3Q4543
	1 3 5	12:15	14:40	SF452
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:25	09:55	3Q4541
Shenzhen — Kunming	1	08:20	10:15	CZ3459
	1	10:25	12:10	G8609
	2 7	19:15	21:05	3Q4396
	3 6	17:20	19:10	SZ4374
	4 5	19:40	21:30	3Q4394
	4 7	18:30	20:15	4G833
Kunming — Shenzhen	1	11:05	12:55	CZ3460
	1	13:00	14:50	G8610
	2 7	16:45	18:25	3Q4395
	3 6	14:40	16:30	SZ4373
	4 5	17:10	18:50	3Q4393
	4 7	21:00	22:40	4G834
Hong Kong — Kunming	4 7	13:10	15:10	KA393
	1 2 3 5 6 7	13:25	15:25	CZ342
Kunming — Hong Kong	4 7	16:10	18:10	KA392
	1 2 3 5 6 7	10:35	12:30	CZ341
Singapore — Kunming	3 6	12:40	16:20	3Q464
Kunming — Singapore	3 6	07:50	11:40	3Q463
Vientiane — Kunming	4	13:10	15:30	CZ394
Kunming — Vientiane	4	11:40	12:10	CZ393

(Valid to October 1944)

Major Hotels in Jiangsu, Yunnan and Sichuan Provinces

Nanjing, Jiangsu

Central Hotel

中心大酒店
75 Zhongshan Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210005
Tel: (86-25) 4400888, 4400666
Telex: (86-25) 4414194
GM: Tao Mingjian
Opened 1 August 1993
321 rooms and 10 suites Rates: US$98-108 (+10%)
Located 9 km from airport, 7 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport Rmb￥29; railway station Rmb￥26
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, banquet halls, meeting rooms, multi-function hall, cafe, shopping arcade, bowling, gym, sauna, massage, tennis courts, swimming pool, billiard room, disco, karaoke

Ding Shan Hotel

丁山賓館
90 Qahar Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210003
Tel: 8805223 8802888-5060
Telex: 34103 DSHNJ CN Fax: (025) 6636929
GM: Jin Jianping
Opened 1975
171 rooms and 20 suites Rates: US$300
Located 30 km from airport, 14 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport Rmb￥40; railway station Rmb￥20
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, banquet hall, conference room, business centre, shopping arcade, karaoke, clinic

Jinling Hotel

金陵飯店

Xinjiekou Square, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210005
Tel: (025) 4455888 Telex: 34110 JLHNJ CN
Fax: (025) 7714695, 6643396
GM: Hu Yonghui
Opened 4 October 1983
818 rooms and 30 suites Rates: US$120-160
Located 10 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, conference room, business centre, exhibition hall, bar, coffee shop, gym, billiard room, sauna, massage, swimming pool, beauty salon, clinic, shopping arcade

Nanjing Hotel

南京飯店
259 Zhongshan Road North, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210003
Tel: 6634121, 6639831 Telex: 34102 NKHNK CN
Fax: 306998
204 rooms and 10 suites
Located in the northwest, 4 km from city centre, 13.5 km from airport, 5.5 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese, Western and Japanese restaurants, banquet halls, bars, business centre, convention rooms, billiard room, acupuncture and massage services

Shuangmenlou Guesthouse

雙門樓賓館
185 Huju Road North, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210003
Tel: 8805961, 8805965 Telex: 34118 SMLNJ CN
Fax: 8801421
200 rooms and 4 suites
Located 5 km from city centre, 12 km from airport, 5 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurant, conference room, business centre, theatre, bar, coffee shop, ballroom, shopping arcade, beauty salon, massage, billiard room, clinic, babysitting service, facilities for the handicapped

Yangzhou, Jiangsu

Xi Yuan Grand Hotel

西園大酒店
1 Fengle Upper Street, Yangzhou, Jiangsu 225002
Tel: 0514-344888 Fax: 0514-233870
GM: Jin Lin
Opened 1958
266 rooms and 31 suites Rates: Standard US$50
Located 100 km from airport, 16 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport Rmb￥300; railway station Rmb￥150
Facilities: Restaurants, conference centre, business centre, shopping arcade, tennis courts, indoor swimming pool, karaoke, ballroom, bowling, gym, sauna, beauty salon

Yanzhou Hotel

揚州賓館
5 Fengle Upper Road, Yangzhou, Jiangsu 225002
Tel: 42611-435, 454, 455 Telex: 34075 YZHTL CN
150 rooms and 6 suites
Facilities: Restaurants, banquet hall, shops, bar, swimming pool, art gallery

Kunming, Yunnan

Begonia (Haitang) Hotel

海棠飯店
Huancheng Road East, Kunming, Yunnan 650000
Tel: 3137573
GM: Wang Xiuying
231 rooms and suites
Located next to the eastern bus station, 9 km from airport, 5 km from railway station
Facilities: Restaurant, banquet hall, shopping arcade, indoor swimming pool

Golden Dragon Hotel

金龍飯店
575 Beijing Road, Kunming, Yunnan 650011
Tel: 3133104 Telex: 64060 GDHKM CN
Fax: 3131082
GM: Mai Qiliang
Opened January 1988
302 rooms and suites
Located 4 km from airport, 1 km from railway station
Facilities: Restaurants offering Western, Japanese, Guangdong and Yunnan dishes, conference/banquet rooms, business centre, indoor swimming pool, gym, bar, karaoke, disco, tennis court, clinic

Golden Flower Hotel

金花賓館
143 Huancheng Road West, Kunming, Yunnan 650031
Tel: 3132118
152 rooms and 17 suites
Located 20 km from airport, 10 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, banquet hall, ballroom, bar

Golden Peacock Hotel

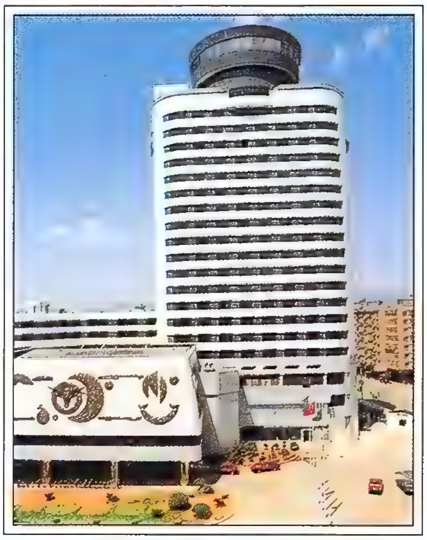
金孔雀飯店
Daguan Park, Kunming, Yunnan 650032
Tel: 414334 Telex: 64017 GPHKM CN
Fax: 4141087
GM: An Rui Chuan
Opened June 1988
104 rooms
Located 10 km from airport, 6 km from railway station
Facilities: Restaurant, banquet hall, conference rooms, business centre, bar, billiard room, swimming pool, tennis courts, dance hall, karaoke

Green Lake Hotel

翠湖賓館
6 Cuihu (Green Lake) Road South, Kunming, Yunnan 650031
Tel: 5158888 Telex: 64073 GLHTL CN
Fax: 5153286
GM: Rene Hardmeier
Opened 1965 (New Wing in 1993)
478 rooms and suites
Located in city centre, 12 km from airport, 7 km from railway station
Facilities: Restaurants, banquet facilities, beauty salon, massage, tennis courts, business centre, clinic, shopping arcade

King World Hotel

錦華大酒店



28 Beijing Road South, Kunming, Yunnan 650011
Tel: (0871) 3138888 Telex: 64143 KIWH CN
Fax: (0871) 3138656, 3131910
GM: Zhang Xianbing
Opened 15 February 1992
320 rooms and suites
Located 5 km from airport, 400 m from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, revolving restaurant, coffee shop, bar, business centre, shopping arcade, banquet hall, disco, function room, massage, beauty salon, karaoke

Kunming Camellia Hotel

昆明茶花賓館
154 Dongfeng Road East, Kunming, Yunnan 650041
Tel: 3163000, 3162918 Telex: 64135 KMCH CN
GM: Li Datong
Opened February 1986
140 rooms
Located 7 km from airport, 3 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese restaurant, business centre, shopping arcade, dance hall, bar

Kunming Hotel

昆明飯店
145 Dongfeng Road East, Kunming, Yunnan 650061
Tel: 3162063, 3162171 Telex: 64058 KMHTL CN
Fax: 3163784
GM: Duan Fu Guang
Opened 1958
400 rooms and suites
Located 5 km from airport, 3 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, banquet rooms, conference rooms, coffee shop, dance hall, gym, business centre, karaoke, disco, sauna, beauty

salon, indoor swimming pool, shopping arcade, billiard room

Orchid Hotel

[illegible]

Huancheng Road South, Kunming, Yunnan
Tel: 3135553   Fax: 3133155
GM: Ma Lizhou
Opened 28 January 1992
252 rooms
Located 15 min from airport, 3 min from railway station
Facilities: Restaurants, karaoke, bar, dance hall, beauty salon

Chuncheng (Spring City) Hotel

春城酒樓

6-9 Dongfeng Road West, Kunming, Yunnan 650031
Tel: 23962, 24635
GM: Wang Gui Zheng
56 rooms and 5 suites
Located 13 km from airport, 6 km from railway station
Facilities: Restaurant, banquet hall, conference rooms, ballroom, bar

Yunnan Hotel

云南飯店

83 Dongfeng Road West, Kunming, Yunnan
Tel: 3132419
GM: Liu Jiaxiang
Opened 1962
382 rooms
Located 15 km from airport, 5 km from railway station
Facilities: Restaurants, conference room, shops, beauty salon, clinic

Chengdu, Sichuan

Chengdu Grand Hotel

成都大酒店

29 Section 2, Renmin Road North, Chengdu, Sichuan 610081
Tel: 3333888   Telex: 600349 CHDGH CN
Fax: 336818
GM: Wang Zize
Opened 8 October 1990
456 rooms and 12 suites
Located 20 km from airport, 200 m from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, conference rooms, business centre, karaoke, dance hall, beauty salon, gym, shopping arcade, massage, bar

Chengdu Hotel

成都飯店

East Section of Shudu Road, Chengdu, Sichuan 610066
Tel: 4444112, 4448888
Telex: 60164 CDHOT CN, 600077 CHMKT CN
Fax: 441603
Opened 18 May 1984
310 rooms
Located 15 km from airport, 5 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, international conference hall, business centre, bar, swimming pool, tennis court, billiard room, gym, sauna, massage, clinic, karaoke, disco, coffee shop, function rooms

Chengdu Jiaotong (Traffic) Hotel

[illegible]

77 Linjiang Road, Xinnanmen, Chengdu, Sichuan 610041
Tel: 5551017, 5554267, 5554962   Fax: 582777
GM: Yan Wenlin
Opened 22 March 1986
130 rooms
Located 300 m from city centre, 15 km from airport, 6 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, shopping arcade, music bar, clinic, massage, beauty salon, dance hall, karaoke

Jinhe Grand Hotel

[illegible]

18 Jinhe Street, Chengdu, Sichuan 610031
Tel: 6642888   Telex: 600341 JHHTL CN
Fax: (028)632037
GM: Long Guanyin
Opened 15 April 1991
400 rooms and 8 suites
Located 18 km from airport, 7 km from railway station
Facilities: Revolving restaurant, banquet hall, conference rooms, bar, karaoke, disco, dance hall, business centre, billiard room

Jinjiang Hotel

[illegible]

36 Section 2, Renmin Road South, Chengdu, Sichuan 610012
Tel: 5582222   Telex: 60109 JJH CN
Fax: 581849, 582348
GM: Lou Li Xian
Opened 1962
519 rooms and 57 suites
Located 17 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Facilities: Restaurants, business centre, swimming pool, karaoke, bar, sauna, beauty salon, disco, tennis court

Minshan Hotel

[illegible]

17 Section 2, Renmin Road South, Chengdu, Sichuan 610021
Tel: 5583333, 5551384
Telex: 60247 MSH CN, 600033 MSNHL CN
Fax: 582154
Opened 18 January 1988
337 rooms and suites
Located in downtown Chengdu, 16 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, banquet rooms, business centre, shopping centre, dance room, karaoke, gym, sauna, billiard room, beauty salon, swimming pool, tennis court, coffee shop, bar

Tibet Hotel

[illegible]

10 Renmin Road North, Chengdu, Sichuan 610081
Tel: 3334001   Telex: 60390 THC CN Fax: 333526
436 rooms and suites
Located 20 km from airport, 1 km from railway station
Facilities: Restaurants, business centre, disco, beauty salon, karaoke, function rooms, coffee shop

Zhufeng Hotel Chengdu

[illegible]

107 Shangxi Shuncheng Street, Chengdu, Sichuan 610015
Tel: 6662441   Telex: 600023 ZHGHO CN
Fax: 671717
Opened 15 March 1988
270 rooms
Located in the city centre, 20 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese restaurants, banquet hall, business centre, bar, karaoke, disco, billiard room, shopping arcade, beauty salon

Chongqing, Sichuan

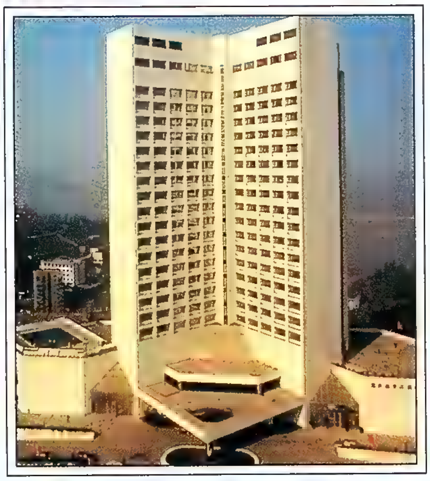
Chongqing Guesthouse

[illegible]

235 Minsheng Road, Chongqing, Sichuan 630010
Tel: (0811) 345888   Telex: 62122 CQGH CN
Fax: (0811) 330643
GM: Yang Huai
Opened 18 July 1985
265 rooms
Located in downtown Chongqing, 30 km from airport, 5 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Korean restaurants, business centre, conference rooms, health club, swimming pool, sauna, massage, nightclub, karaoke, dance room, bar, billiard room, mini-golf, beauty salon, shopping arcade

Holiday Inn Yangtze Chongqing

[illegible]



15 Nanping Beilu, Chongqing, Sichuan 630060
Tel: 203380   Telex: 62220 HIYCQ CN
Fax: 200884
GM: Peter Pollmeier
Opened 24 February 1989
379 rooms and suites
Located 5 km from city centre, 30 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese restaurant, business centre, disco, karaoke, bar, ballroom (300 persons), outdoor swimming pool, health club, sauna, massage, billiard room, shopping arcade, beauty salon, gym

Huixianlou Hotel

[illegible]

186 Minzu Road., Central District, Chongqing, Sichuan 630010
Tel: 344135, 345027
Gm: Chen Nan
Opened 20 September 1982
159 rooms
Located in the heart of the city, 35 km from airport, 5 km from railway station
Facilities: Restaurant, conference room, business centre, karaoke, bar, dance hall, clinic, beauty salon

BUSINESS TIPS

Business Trips Abroad Made Easier

Mainland employees of private enterprises in Beijing will be pleased to learn that formalities for going abroad on business trips have been greatly simplified. A new exit permit office has been set up in the city under the auspices of the Beijing Federation of Industry and Commerce. The department will handle exit formalities and provide consultation and training for employees of private enterprises, private business people and managers of township enterprises who wish to do business abroad.

Electric Companies to Be Listed on Exchanges

China's top four electricity companies are soon to be listed on international securities markets in a bid to gain foreign currency in order to expand production to meet increasing demand. One of the four, Huaneng International Power Development, will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange in September, and another, Shandong Huaneng Power Generation, will soon follow suit. The two others – Shandong International Power Source Development and the Datong Power Plant – will be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in the near future.

Ports to Be Built on Yangtse

Plans are underway in China to solicit foreign loans for the construction of several ports along the Yangtse River. Total investment needed will be US$1.15 billion over a period of 10 years, and is expected to come from sources such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank or foreign governments. The ports will be built in the cities of Zhenjiang, Nanjing, Jiangyin and Gaogang in Jiangsu Province, Ma'anshan in Anhui and Jiujiang in Jiangxi Province.

Import Tax Rates Drop

China's General Administration of Customs has recently cut the value-added tax rate for 75 import commodities. Taxes on 51 non-metal products such as sulpher and graphite, plus 24 metal products including manganese and copper, have now dropped from 17 per cent to 13 per cent. In addition, tax on four gold products has gone from 17 per cent to zero.

Bidding on Clothing Fair Stands

In preparation for an international clothing fair to be held in Shanghai next March, well-known clothing companies from all over the world are being invited to bid for the 80 best stands. Altogether there will be 370 stands at the fair, which is sponsored by the municipal government and is part of the '95 Shanghai International Clothing Cultural Festival.

Quanzhou to Build Power Plant

Foreign co-operation is now being sought by the city of Quanzhou in Fujian Province for the construction of a new thermal power plant. The city desperately needs this project, as it can currently only meet 60 per cent of the city's energy demands. The plant will have a generating capacity of 2.4 million kilowatts and will require a total investment of US$360 million.

Low-Cost Housing Blocks in Beijing

Foreign business people and their employees living in Beijing will soon be able to lease low-cost housing blocks. One of these is the Songyu Apartment Development in the east of the city, which will be completed by October. Interested parties can contact CITIC Real Estate Inc., a subsidiary of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC).

Buildings on Bund Up for Sale

Starting in October of this year, some of the famous buildings on Shanghai's Bund will be sold off to overseas companies and financial institutions. The Shanghai municipal government, in co-operation with the British firm Brooke Hillier Parker Chartered Surveyors and International Property Consultants, is now evaluating the buildings and creating sales strategies.

New Zone in Shanghai

A new industrial zone is currently being built in Shanghai's Jiading District in the town of Huangdu. The zone will cover over 33 hectares of land and require total investments of US$10 million. So far 65 overseas-funded enterprises have been set up in Huangdu Town, where there are already two other smaller zones.

Tibet Opens Up Lakes

All 1,000 or so of Tibet's salt lakes are to be opened up to foreign scholars and business people for research and development. The lakes are valuable for their rich mineral resources, and so far Chinese geologists have discovered 34 different minerals in them.

Trade Fair in Beijing

This November the Beijing Exhibition Hall will be the venue for an international trade fair, sponsored by two Chinese organizations devoted to promoting the country's small businesses. The trade fair will feature advanced and new technology-intensive products used by small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Fujian Offers New Projects for Investment

Fujian Province has said that soon investors from Japan, Europe and the U.S.A. will be able to enjoy the same preferential treatment as Chinese people from outside of the P.R.C. do. In recent years, overseas Chinese and residents from Hong Kong and Macau have heavily invested in the service, electronics and food processing industries. Fujian is now seeking to expand investment opportunities to Japanese, European and American business people, and have outlined many projects in the fields of communications and energy to attract such investment. These projects include the building of harbours, airports and expressways, as well as oil refineries and hydropower and thermal power plants.

Foreigners Encouraged to Exploit Mining Resources

In order to boost the country's output of raw materials and help meet the growing domestic demand for energy, China is starting to open up its mining industry to foreign investors. The key to increasing production, it is believed, is to bring in more advanced technology and foreign investment, therefore the State is encouraging foreigners to mine a large number of minerals, sometimes giving them priority.

The only minerals not open to foreign involvement are uranium, tungsten and tin, while gold extraction is allowed but only under certain restrictions. Several foreign companies from Australia, Malaysia and South Africa are already involved in prospecting for gold, oil and gas. Foreigners are also being encouraged to prospect and develop reserves of copper, lead, zinc, granite, flourite and kaolin.

Shanxi to Hold Trade Fairs

Shanxi Province, a region with abundant natural resources such as coal and aluminium, is planning two overseas trade fairs to attract further foreign investment. The fairs will be held in November in France and Italy, thus will be focusing on attracting European investors. On exhibit will be over 500 products made in Shanxi, and 138 investment opportunities involving coal, power, metallurgy and chemicals will be available.

NEWS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

Names of Terracotta Army Craftsmen Found

Archaeologists have recently discovered the names of 85 previously unknown craftsmen who sculpted the world-famous terracotta army in Xi'an. The warriors and horses that were buried with Emperor Qin Shihuang, founder of the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.), some two decades ago created quite a stir due to their size and workmanship. The full names were discovered engraved on over 7,000 of the warriors, hidden either under their armpits or their long military coats. Archaeologists are now doing research to find out more about these ancient craftsmen.

6,000-Year-Old Dragon Sculpture

Yet another incredible discovery was made recently during construction work on the new Beijing-Kowloon railway line. Researchers with the Hubei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology were called in to excavate a 6,000-year-old dragon made of cobblestones, found in Huangmei County in the easternmost corner of Hubei Province.

The dragon measures nearly four and a half metres long and over two metres wide, and was made entirely of cobblestones and pebbles of different shapes and colours. Its head is shaped like a deer, its tail like that of a fish, it has a body like a snake and paws like a wild animal. The discovery provides evidence that the Chinese used the dragon as a totem some 6,000 years ago, and offers valuable clues into the culture and civilization of the Yangtse River Valley at that time.

Ancient Cemetary in Tibet

An ancient cemetary containing over 200 tombs has been found in Tibet, occupying a huge area of 300 hectares on the banks of the Yarlung Zangbo River some 700 kilometres east of Lhasa. The cemetary is believed to have been in use from the 7th to the 9th centuries and, judging from the style of the tombs, contained the bodies of people in high positions such as regional rulers. The occupants of the tombs were all Tubo people, the ancestors of modern Tibetans. In addition, Tibetan characters dating back to 1,000 years ago were found on wooden objects that were inside the tombs, marking the first time Tibetan writing that old has ever been found.

Medical Instruments Found

Stone balls and needles made of stone and bone, all ancient medical instruments, are some of the objects that have been unearthed in recent decades in northern China. The needles were found in Inner Mongolia, and resemble objects used some 5,000 years ago to release blood and treat diseases. The stone balls were used in ancient times in massage therapy, and date back to as long ago as the New Stone Age. These discoveries provide valuable information for research into China's long medical history.

Song-Dynasty Buddhist Urn

A rectangular silver urn complete with lid and engravings was discovered recently in Shanxi Province's Linyi County at the site of the former Renshou Temple. The urn is believed to have been used to contain the ashes of one or more prominent Buddhist monks who lived during the Song Dynasty (960-1279). The urn was found in the place where a pagoda once stood, also of the Song Dynasty.

CULTURAL HAPPENINGS

Repairs to Potala Palace Complete

Hundreds of engineers and artisans, both Tibetan and Chinese, have completed a massive restoration of Lhasa's magnificent Potala Palace. The last time any major work on the palace was done was over 300 years ago in the 1600s, when over 7,000 workers were required for the task. Due to the long gap between renovations, hundreds of pillars and beams had to be replaced, walls were cracking, wood was rotting and many of the palace's murals and paintings were in need of repair.

China's State Council spent a grand total of US$6 million on the restoration, which also included installing a fire alarm and a surveillance system to prevent burglary. These were the only two modern additions, however, as the rest of the work done was careful restoration of the original structures and artwork, without destroying any of its ancient charm and craftsmanship.

Neolithic Culture City Underway

Construction of the Chinese Longshan Culture City has begun in the town of Zhangqiu in the western part of Shandong Province. The city is meant to showcase the archaeological finds of the Neolithic Longshan Culture from some 4,000 years ago, which flourished in this area and other parts of the Yellow River Valley. The first structure to be built in the city is the Museum of Chengziya Relics, named after the place where Longshan relics - like exquisite black pottery - were first discovered back in the 1930s.

Renovation of Ancient Post Station

If you have ever wondered what China's ancient post stations – the places where couriers used to change horses and rest overnight – looked like, you will be able to find out before too long. Jiangsu Province's Gaoyou County, located just beside Gaoyou Lake, has begun a large scale renovation of the Mengcheng Yizhan (post station), the largest and only well-preserved post station in all of China.

This station was built at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty in 1375, thus all the buildings in the renovated post station will be constructed according to Ming-dynasty architectural style. One of the structures to be built is a museum devoted to the history of Chinese post stations. The entire project should be completed in 1996.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Several New Forest Parks

A total of three new forest parks are now open to visitors in the northeast and northwest of China. Two of these are located in Chengde, just northeast of Beijing in Hebei Province, where the imperial summer palace of the Qing emperors was situated. The two parks are called the Qingcui Peak Park and the Mulan Imperial Hunting Ground Park, and have facilities for both sightseeing and game hunting. Plans are also underway to open up three more forest parks in the city.

The first forest park in China to feature mainly Euphrates poplar trees has opened in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in Luntai County, not far from the city of Korla. The park is at the edge of the Tarim Basin, where Euphrates poplars flourish. Besides the poplar trees, the park contains over 10,000 rare local species of plant life, and a 24-metre-tall tower has been built there to give visitors a good vantage point for viewing the entire park.

In addition, there is a tropical rain forest park – China's largest and most well-preserved – planned for Hainan Island. Called the Jiangfengling National Forest Park, it will serve as an international research centre on tropical rain forests and a scenic area. The park is home to over 2,000 species of plants, 148 kinds of birds, 300 kinds of butterflies, 4,000 species of insects and 1,000 different types of fungi.

Tourist Cards to be Issued

The China Domestic Tourist Association, which is in charge of developing the country's tourism industry, is planning to issue a new tourist card in the near future to make travelling in China more convenient. The card will simply be called Shenzhou (another name for China), will cost Rmb¥100, and will be good until June 1996. The advantages of owning a Shenzhou Card will be that the bearer can get priority in booking tickets and preferential treatment when arranging travel, sightseeing and entertainment in 32 major cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Chengdu.

10 New Peaks Open at Jiuhua Mountain

Jiuhua Mountain in Anhui Province, long known as one of China's four most important Buddhist mountains, has recently opened 10 new peaks to tourists. The peaks are part of a scenic area called Jiuziyan (Nine Children Rock), so named because they look like one large peak (the "mother") surrounded by nine smaller "children". Besides the peaks themselves, the scenic area also includes villages, pagodas, temples, two waterfalls and a magnificent 100-metre-long cave.

AIRLINE UPDATES

Shenzhen Airport to Expand

The Shenzhen International Airport has recently announced a new 30-year plan to dramatically increase the size of the airport, currently China's fifth largest. According to the plan, when construction is completed the new airport will have parallel runways and over 200 aprons for various types of aircraft, two passenger terminals, a cargo terminal and other advanced facilities.

Airport Open at Zhangjiajie

One of Hunan Province's most popular tourist spots, the Zhangjiajie Forest Park, now has its own airport. At present one can fly there from several major cities in China such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Changsha, and international flights to Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore will be launched in the near future.

Scenic Air Tours in Kunming

People who would like to see what Kunming's Stone Forest looks like from above can now find out, due to the opening of a new airport built specifically for that purpose. The Stone Forest Airport in Yunnan Province's capital city of Kunming can accommodate 500 tourists a day on 20 flights. The sightseeing flights will take passengers on a 15-minute aerial tour of the karst landscape of the city's well-known Stone Forest.

(Continued from page 40)

Travels Along the Nujiang – The World's Second Largest Canyon

harvest and an abundance of food, and fresh flowers are offerings for Ah Rong.

The clock had barely struck ten when the blaring *suona* horns roused the mountain wilderness from its morning slumber. The solemn sound of drums, cymbals and other musical instruments rose above the smooth litany of prayers being recited by the old monks. Men and women filed by the altar with fresh flowers for the prostration ceremony. When they kowtowed they made it a point to knock their heads to the floor; the louder the knocking sound, it is believed, the more sincerity one shows.

After the prostration ceremony the crowd paid tribute to the gods in front of an incense-burner and planted fresh flowers in the bamboo grove around the burner. The religious service lasted more than two hours, and the holy music started up whenever newcomers appeared in front of the altar to perform the act of supplication.

Towards the end of the service the man in charge distributed corn, fried flour and holy water to everyone present, who consumed half of the food on the spot and kept the other half for family members who failed to come. The worshippers queued up , and when one's turn came to receive his share of food, he would hang his head low and humbly stretch out his hand. They believe that by eating this offered food and drinking the holy water they can earn a year's freedom from sickness and disaster. When the food was all passed out, the participants went to the Fairy Cave, where they began singing and dancing hand-in-hand.

During lunchtime, food was laid out and shared among family members and friends according to an elaborate ritual. Bowls and chopsticks were often dispensed with and gave way to hands washed clean in spring water. Rice was scooped up with the palm of the left hand, with meat or pickles sandwiched between the fingers, while the right hand was used to pass the bowl of wine around. Additional servings were picked up with three fingers.

Xiela and *ohla* are two indispensable foods on such occasions. The former is chicken meat stir-fried in butter and stewed in wine, a dish which can invigorate one's blood circulation, cause the muscles and joints to relax and ward off tuberculosis; the latter is egg cooked in boiled wine, which is especially refreshing. The Nu are very hospitable, and are willing to share their feast with any friend from afar. In between drinking and eating they sang and danced to their hearts' content, turning the entire valley into a serene communal festivity. When evening fell young women and men converged around a bonfire, where they sang and danced the entire night away.

A totem pole decorated with pine twigs, corn and fresh flowers is erected in every courtyard of a Nu village. Every time they return from a visit to the Fairy Cave, villagers always make it a point to circle around the pole singing and dancing in honour of Fairy Ah Rong and ask for more of her blessings.

Translated by Ling Yuan

NEXT ISSUE

Our upcoming issue will be a "Guangzhou Special", focusing on that city and the many changes that have taken place in the past decade. We will look at various aspects of life in this bustling city and provide useful information for those planning a visit there. In addition, we will take you to a remote corner of Yunnan Province, a lovely old city in Zhejiang, and other places in between.

- Taking a New Look at Guangzhou
- Horse Racing — Guangzhou's Newest Fad
- Eat, Drink and Be Merry: Entertainment in Guangzhou
- Touring Guangzhou's Four Satellite Cities

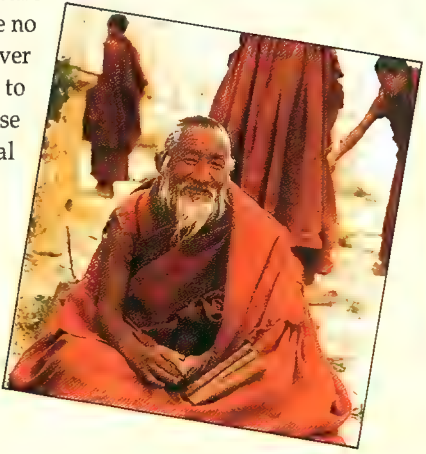
◄ The Yi Minority's Naked Leopard Dance

► A Visit to Xiandu: The City of Immortals

Contributions Welcome!

Do you have an interesting story to tell about your experiences in China? Do you have practical travel tips you would like to pass on to other travellers? Have you taken high-quality photographs which you feel other readers would appreciate?

If so, we would be pleased to receive your contributions for possible publication in a future edition of *China Tourism*. Articles should be no more than 2,000 words and should, whenever possible, have colour prints or slides to accompany the text. For further details please contact the Foreign Languages Editorial Department.



Address:
24/F, Westlands Centre,
20 Westlands Road, Quarry Bay,
Hong Kong
Tel: 561-8001

TRAVELLERS' CORNER

MAIN BUSINESS SCOPE:

Dealing in the export business of watches, clocks, timers, relevant spare parts, production equipment and technology.
Handling the import business of raw materials, production equipment and technology and samples of watches and clocks.
Executing business in the form of processing with client's material, processing with client's design, assembling with client's parts, compensation trade and joint ventures.
We are willing to cooperate with clients in a wide range of areas for business negotiation.

CWIEC

SHANGHAI WATCH & CLOCK IMP. & EXP. CO., LTD

Add: No. 89, Ning-Bo Road,
Shanghai, China
Tel: 3291340, 3291224
Tlx: 30166 SWCC CN
Fax: 86-21-3290675
Cable: WACLOCK SHANGHAI

MANUFACTORIES:

SHANGHAI CLOCK FACTORY
Add: No.500 Laohutai Road, Shanghai, China
Tel: 2559868 Cable:4916

CHINA CLOCK FACTORY
Add: No.680 Zhao Jia Bang Road, Shanghai, China
Tel: 4374420 Fax: 86-21-4332715
Cable:6255

SHANGHAI WATCH FACTORY
Add: No.200 Yu Lin Road, Shanghai, China
Tel: 5459520 Tlx: 33403 SHWF CN
Fax: 86-21-5458352 Cable: 5903

SHANGHAI NO. 2 WATCH FACTORY
Add: 343 Jiao Zhou Road, Shanghai, China
Tel: 2550793 Fax: 2553943 Cable: 2745

SHANGHAI NO.3 WATCH FACTORY
Add: No.32 Wudong Road, Shanghai, China
Tel: 5480245 Cable: 88210

SHANGHAI DIAMOND WATCH FACTORY
Add: No. 109 Lanxi Road, Shanghai, China
Tel: 2576525 Fax: 86-21-3269608
Cable: 4584

Established in 1977, the Tianjin Zhong-jin Pharmaceutical Factory is a professional manufacturer of synthetic medicines. With an area of 120,000m^2 and a staff of 1,200, the factory is an independent importer and exporter of pharmaceuticals.

Our factory stresses product management, quailty control and after-sales service. Our products, which meet the international medical community's GMP standard, include Vitamin B1, Piracetam, Thiamphenicol, and Sodium Diclofenate. Our products sell well in dozens of countries and regions throughout the world.

The Tianjin Golden World Pharmaceutical & Chemical Co. Ltd., established jointly by China's Tianjin Zhong-jin Pharmaceutical Factory and U.S.A. Golden World Trade Co., produces more than 100 varieties of herbal medicines and preparations, among which is our Vitamin BT Liyuan series, the No.1 tonic chosen by the Chinese Table Tennis Team.

We welcome people from all over the world to contact us for business negotiation and talks.

天津牌

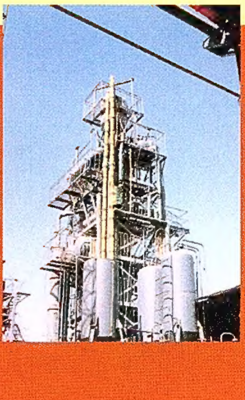
中國天津中津製藥廠始建於1977年，是生合成藥的專業家。全廠佔地１２萬平方米，擁有員工1200人・是中國醫藥工業的重點企業。享有自營進出口權。

以廠長宋富智爲核心的全面質量控製體系，嚴把倉貯、生產現場、工藝操作、銷售跟蹤等環節的質量關，使企業達到世界醫藥行業通行的GMP標準。以維生素Ｂ１、腦復康、甲砜霉素、雙氯滅痛等爲主的名牌優質產品暢銷歐、亞、美幾十個國家和地區，飲譽世界。

中國天津中津製藥廠與美國金世貿易公司合作創建的天津金世製藥化工有限公司(TIANJIN GOLDEN WORLD PHARMACEUTICAL & CHEMICAL CO. LTD.)出品各類中、西藥製劑百餘種。其中維生素BT力源系列產品已被中國乒乓球隊首選爲營養强化劑。

中津製藥喜迎八方客，攜手創明天。

您的摯誠的伙伴，中津製藥



CHINA TIANJIN ZHONG-JIN PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY

中國天津中津製藥廠

Add: No. 17 Bridge Outer-City Ring Road, Jie Fang Nan Road, Tianjin, China
地址：中國天津市解放南路外環綫17號橋
Tel電話：(022)8302966 Cable電掛: 8916 Fax傳眞: (022)8302857
Postcode郵編: 300381 廠長：宋富智 Song Fu Zhi

昔日帝王宮　今朝貴賓樓

Once An Imperial Palace...Now A Luxury Hotel

與故宮爲鄰的北京貴賓樓飯店地點極具意義　218套豪華客房　令你體會到帝皇式的享受

Uniquely different from other hotels, the deluxe Grand Hotel Beijing is proudly situated on the grounds of the former imperial Forbidden City. Its city-heart location puts it within easy reach of the capital's commercial and recreational center.

With 218 luxurious rooms and suites blending the best of ancient Chinese and modern Western decor and furniture, an extensive range of facilities for business and pleasure, and a wide choice of restaurants and bars with elegant cuisine, the Grand Hotel Beijing offers highly personalized service.

Staying at the Grand Hotel will make your trip to Beijing unforgettable.

Grand Hotel Beijing
北京貴賓樓飯店
★★★★★
Member of
The Leading Hotels of the World®

#35 East Chang An Avenue, Beijing 100006. China Tel: 5137788 Tlx: 210617-18 GHB CN Fax: 5130048-49
For Reservations in Beijing Tel: 5130057 or 5137788 ext.233/234 Tlx: 210454 BHPTW CN Fax: 5130050
In Hong Kong Tel: 5240192 Fax: 8770811 Tlx: 73967 WSHTL HX

CHINA TUHSU ZHEJIANG TEA
IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION
Add: 310 Yan'an Rd., Hangzhou, China
Tel: (0571) 7069835　Telex: 35011 TEAHZ CN
Cable: NATIONTEA HANGZHOU　Postcode: 310006
Fax: (0571) 7075320

CO., LTD. (GROUP) CHINA JIALING INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (GROUP) CHINA JIALING INDU

INTRODUCTION TO CHINA JIALING INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (GROUP)

JH145J

China Jialing Industry Co., Ltd. (Group) is the biggest motorcycle manufacturer in China and also an export-based enterprise for state mechanical electrical products, and is authorized to do both import and export business.

The main products of this corporation are a series of Jialing Brand Motorcycles such as CJ50-I, CJ50-II, CJ50F, JH50, JH70-I, JH70-II, JH125, JH125L, JH145 and their parts. We also produce Jialing shotgun cartridges, industrial steel balls, bearings and complete sets of equipment. Among these products, Models CJ50 and JH70 motorcycles were each awarded the State's highest silver prize, Model JH125 won the "JUNMA CUP" prize for the State's Newly Developed Products and Jialing's 12-guage shotgun cartridges won the State's silver prize.

Now the corporation has an annual capacity of more than 500,000 series of motorcycles, 600,000 sets of key engine parts with a displacement from 70cm^3 to 125cm^3, and 15,000,000 rounds of plastic case shotgun cartridges. Our economic indexes are ranked first among similar domestic trade. In 1990, the corporation was assessed as a National First Grade Enterprise. In recent years it has maintained its title of one of China's 500 large-scale enterprises and enjoys a good reputation both in domestic and foreign markets.

We welcome all friends from home and abroad to write, telephone or come to visit our corporation to undertake co-operative production, joint ventures, compensation trade and processing and assembling according to materials and samples supplied.

CJ50II

JIALING®

China Jialing Industry Co., Ltd. (Group)
Add: Shuangbei, Chongqing, Sichuan, China
Tel: 9861089, 9865847 Tlx: 62173 CSCSJ CN
Fax: 0811-9861089, 0811-9860718

This is another one of the largest tourist centres established by China Travel Service (Holdings) Hong Kong Limited in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Overseas Chinese Town. Covering an area of 480,000 sq.m., it adjoins Splendid China Miniature Scenic Spot and China Folk Culture Villages as well. Here we've assembled the marvellous sights and sites of historical interest in the world, the ancient and modern natural landscapes and attractions as well as dwelling houses and celebrated sculptures, etc., totalling 118 scenic spots. Among them are the world-famous Eiffel Tower of France, the Buckingham Palace of Britain, the Pyramid of Egypt, the Grand Canyon of America, the waterside villages in South-East Asia and Europe-style dwelling houses, etc.

Apart from folklore and theatrical performances in the scenic centre, tourists can easily get access to different means of traffic such as the elevated single-track car with a circular route, electromobile, Europe-style ancient carriage, Gypsy caravan, old-fashioned car, monopaddled sampan and pneumatic raft, etc.. And in the comprehensive service area, we cater the delicacies of season, and handicrafts and souvenirs with consummate skills of various countries, which await your choice. What's more, you may even find entertainment on the Carnival Night when teams of artists parade before you by presenting the delightful programmes of multi-national art and culture and customs.

Come and visit "WINDOW OF THE WORLD"

Shenzhen World Miniature Co., Ltd.
Add: Overseas Chinese Town Shenzhen, China.
Tel: 6608000 6603256 Fax: 6602590

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (HONG KONG) LIMITED
(General Agent for the Business of "Window of the World" in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan as well as Overseas) T.A. Licence No.: 350273
Add: CTS House, 78-83 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.
Tel: 8533888 Fax: 8541383